

Arab leaders meet to thwart Soviet comeback in M.E.

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

The heads of state of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia met in Riyadh yesterday in an unexpected summit reportedly to thwart Soviet attempts for a comeback in the Middle East.

Reports from Cairo indicated that the three leaders would proclaim an alignment to confront the Russians, chiefly in Libya and Lebanon. The three heads of state implied that the Russians were increasing their influence in Libya and were helping Mu'ammer Gaddafi, the head of state, to sow turmoil against "reactionary" Arab regimes, including their own.

Although not mentioned by name, the Russians were blamed for the continuation of the 16-month civil war in Lebanon and for widening the gap between the Syrians and the alliance of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Lebanese leftists.

It was not clear last night what action the Saudi Arabian meeting planned to take. As regards Libya, they were likely to seek means of toppling Gaddafi.

On Lebanon, however, they were expected to urge Syria and the PLO to reach an agreement leading to a subsequent political settlement.

Efforts to bring about a meeting between Syrian President Hafez Assad and PLO chief Yasser Arafat over the weekend collapsed when both sides laid down certain conditions. Arafat demanded that the Syrians carry on with their pullback from Lebanon before a meeting and Assad insisted that the PLO proclaim its "withdrawal" from the civil war in Lebanon.

There was nevertheless talk last night about the possibility of dispatching a number of PLO representatives to Damascus for talks

with the Syrians. A spokesman for Arafat yesterday reiterated the charge that Syria was out to crush the PLO in Lebanon in collusion with the Christian forces there.

The spokesman claimed that the Syrians have been pounding PLO leftist positions in northern Tripoli while the Christians have been preparing for a major offensive on western Beirut, the main axis of the PLO-leftist camp in Lebanon.

Reports from Beirut said that battles have been raging without respite in the Lebanese capital. Fighting was said to be focusing on the city's harbour, which is the only link with the outside world now that the airport is closed.

The Christian forces announced last night that they had stormed the last PLO-leftist lines at the strategic Tel el-Zaatar camp, which has been under siege for four weeks. The Christians said they had captured the fortified headquarters of George Habbash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the PLO's most radical wing. They added that they had isolated the Lebanese flag over the building after having torn down the Palestinian ones there.

The Christians appeared to be drawing much of their revived strength from troops who were recruited into semi-regular units after the disintegration of the Lebanese army. Many of these units were reported to be equipped with tanks and heavy artillery.

The Christians were also said to be coordinating their military moves with Syria, which has been pressing for a Damascus-sponsored settlement in Lebanon calling for the equal sharing of the administration between Christians and Moslems under Christian President Elias Sarkis and a Moslem premier.

U.S., Israel see 'no end' in Lebanon

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. and Israel have apparently reached the same assessment about the military situation in Lebanon: it looks like the warring factions are in for a lengthy battle with no immediate end in sight.

That was one of the conclusions reached during a 90-minute breakfast meeting yesterday morning between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz.

According to informed sources here, Dinitz nevertheless expressed Israel's concern over a possible Syrian takeover of Lebanon and the strategic significance such a development would have on Israel. The Israeli envoy said that Israel could not tolerate a resumption of terrorist crossings into Israel from Lebanon.

The sources said Israel and the U.S. apparently foresee a long-term military confrontation, and that efforts to end the Lebanese fighting through mediation are likely to fail.

The U.S., meanwhile, is staging another mass evacuation of Americans on Tuesday, and is once again scaling down the size of its Embassy staff in Beirut.

The Americans will probably use the main Beirut-Damascus road — most of that highway is now controlled by the Syrians and Christians. But before reaching the highway, the convoy will have to cross West Beirut, one of the remaining strongholds of the PLO.

According to the "Washington Star," the American convoy will be under the PLO's protection where the terrorists still have control. The "Star" says the evacuation will not be attempted without the PLO guarantee of safe passage.

On June 20, the U.S. staged a naval evacuation from Beirut, also with the cooperation of the PLO.



Nigerian athletes leave the Olympic Village after their government announced it was withdrawing the country's 45-member team from the Games in protest against New Zealand's rugby tour of South Africa. (UPI, telephoto)

U.K. arms for Kenya after urgent plea

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
and Agencies

LONDON. — British officials refused to comment yesterday on a report that the Cabinet had decided to send arms to Kenya. The report, by the usually reliable Defence Correspondent of the "Daily Express," Chapman Pincher, referred to a Cabinet decision to send ammunition, bombs, guns, aircraft spares and other military stores to Kenya to help deter a threatened attack from Uganda.

Pincher wrote that President Kenyatta of Kenya had sent an urgent request to Britain for supplies, and that these would be flown out in the next few days.

He noted that Britain has a secret defence agreement with Kenya negotiated by the previous government, the Conservatives.

Pincher said that among the material being sent are cluster bombs, which are especially effective against motorised infantry and light tanks.

However, there is no question of sending British troops. Under the defence agreement Britain sends a battalion occasionally for training

exercises, and the next one is due to go in November.

Uganda has a much bigger army than Kenya — about 21,000 troops compared with Kenya's 7,500.

In Nairobi, Defence Minister James Gichuru said that the Kenyan Army would "crush forthwith" any Ugandan soldiers if they moved even one inch into Kenyan territory.

The official Kenya News Agency quoted the Defence Minister as telling farmers in a township outside Nairobi that Kenya was well aware of the situation on the border and that Ugandan soldiers were massed there. But if they dared to "enter even an inch of Kenyan territory, they will be crushed forthwith, and they will be held responsible for the consequences."

Uganda Radio said President Amin had separate meetings yesterday with the ambassadors of Zaire, Rwanda and Sudan. According to the broadcast he told them Kenya was blockading goods bound for Uganda. He said more than 200 oil tankers and other vehicles were being held up in Kenya, and that Uganda was having difficulties with its supplies.

U.S. support for Bonn plan to counter terror

WASHINGTON. — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Friday that the U.S. has agreed to support a proposal for an international convention to deter terrorist acts involving the taking of hostages.

Schmidt, who is here on a bi-centennial visit, told newsmen of the U.S. decision to support the West German anti-terrorist initiative after a two-hour meeting with President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger.

Under the plan the UN would be asked to ratify a convention permitting each country either to prosecute or extradite persons who take hostages across international boundaries for political aims.

The Bonn Government apparently hopes that the recent hijacking of the French airliner to Uganda will improve the prospects for approval of an international convention. (AP)

Threat of world chess split

AMSTERDAM. — A split in the International Chess Federation would be inevitable should the Soviet Union agree to take part in the "counter-Olympiad" chess tournament in Libya according to international Grand-Master Victor Korchnoy.

The Soviet player, here for a series of international matches, said the Soviet Chess Federation has been discussing the Libyan proposal for a counter-tournament — which Libya announced as a move against the Olympiad scheduled to be held in October in Israel — but has made no decision to date. Korchnoy added that if the Soviets decide to go to Libya, a number of Russian players will refuse to take part, possibly including himself.

The Soviet Chess Federation was the first to announce it would not take part in the Olympiad in Israel. It was followed with similar announcements by Bulgaria, Hungary and Brazil. (AFP)

West puts terms on aid for Italy

WASHINGTON. — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt says the U.S. and three key western nations have agreed not to extend economic aid to Italy if Communists are included in the Italian Cabinet.

He said here on Friday that aid to Italy was the main issue at last month's Western economic summit conference in Puerto Rico, although the subject was not discussed in the presence of Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro. (AP)

UK paper says Kenya agreed

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Before the rescue raid on Entebbe, Israel received top secret approval by Kenya for its aircraft to be refuelled at Nairobi, "the 'Sunday Times' reports."

It claims that on the Wednesday before the raid, 50 Israeli agents, in the guise of El Al airlines staff, arrived in the Kenyan capital and made contact with Lionel Davies, head of operations at Nairobi central police station.

Meanwhile, George Githi, editor of the Nairobi "Daily Nation" and a close associate of President Kenyatta, had arrived in Israel for a brief visit. Kenyatta's reason for helping the Israelis went back to

January, when the Israel secret service tipped him off about the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's plan to attack El Al aircraft at Nairobi Airport, using Uganda as its base.

The day after the 50 Israelis arrived in Nairobi, Israel received indications that it could refuel its four Hercules transport planes there, but only a handful of Kenyans were aware of it.

The air control tower at Nairobi Airport also had not been let into the secret, and the pilots of the task force — four Hercules and two Boeings — had to confuse the controllers with false flight numbers. When a second unscheduled Boeing approached, an alert was declared,

but Lionel Davies, the Nairobi police chief, intervened to say he knew what was going on.

The "Sunday Times" refutes suggestions that, on approaching Entebbe, one of the Hercules had radioed to say it was bringing the Arab prisoners demanded by the Palestinian hijackers. This would have placed the whole airport on the alert, the paper writes.

It also discloses that President Amin unwittingly let the Israelis know about the military situation at Entebbe, when he boasted at the OAU summit in Mauritania, on the night before the raid, that he had disarmed half the Ugandan soldiers there.

Retired officer tells how he advised Ugandan leader

The Israeli who helped Amin to power

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Col. Baruch Bar-Lev, the retired Israeli officer who once headed the Israeli military mission in Kampala, says that he helped make Idi Amin President of Uganda in 1971.

In an interview with Moshe Brilliant published in the "New York Times" yesterday, Bar-Lev said he supported Amin against President Milton Obote, then Uganda's president, because the latter was hostile to Israel and was planning to expel Israeli forces from his country.

Bar-Lev said that Amin once confided that he was concerned because his main supporters were outside Kampala and the president could arrest and execute him before they could reach the capital.

According to Brilliant, Bar-Lev advised the general to station a

military force from his own tribe in Kampala. The force would include paratroopers, armour and jeeps. Its mobility and firepower would be such that 500 to 800 men could overcome 5,000, Bar-Lev said.

Trained by Israeli officers, this Amin force thwarted an Obote effort to oust Amin, Bar-Lev continued, and played a key role in defeating the president's forces.

Bar-Lev has since remained on good terms with Amin even though Uganda severed diplomatic relations with Israel and became an anti-Israel base for Palestinian terrorists. He said that Amin began to turn away from Israel when then Defence Minister Moshe Dayan returned Bar-Lev to Israel and reneged on promises to extend his tour of duty for two years.

Israeli officials dealing with Africans were not sufficiently sensitive to their feelings, Bar-Lev said. He complained that the breaking point with Uganda apparently resulted from an Israeli decision to cancel a visit by President Amin late in 1971.

to attend ceremonies marking the completion of training courses by 200 Ugandan soldiers.

President Amin had planned to film the event and to bring a national dance troupe to Israel, Bar-Lev told Brilliant. But the timing was inconvenient for Israel because the government was expecting a visit by a delegation of African heads of state who were attempting to mediate in the Middle East crisis.

Bar-Lev said that he warned Israeli leaders Amin would be deeply offended, but was ignored. He said that after Ambassador Daniel Laor explained the reasons for the cancellation, Amin asked him (Bar-Lev) to remain. Then Amin said: "How many kilometres from here to Benghazi? If I can't go to Israel, I'll go to Benghazi."

After that, according to Bar-Lev, Amin flew to Libya, and when he returned to Kampala he was not the same man.

Bar-Lev, meanwhile, returned to Israel, and Amin announced a rupture of relations between the countries, and the expulsion of all Israelis.

Bar-Lev, now a businessman, said he had never had any illusions about Amin, pointing out that he told officials in Jerusalem years ago that the man was emotionally unstable. But he was told he was exaggerating, he said.

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Africans stage mass boycott of Olympics

MONTREAL. — An angry walk-out by most large African nations yesterday scuttled the opening of the biggest, costliest and most controversial Olympic Games in history.

The much-troubled games were plagued by political antagonism right to the final hours before the opening by Queen Elizabeth as African countries dropped out one by one.

When the opening ceremony began, it was still unclear how many countries had dropped out, and the announcer was forced to drop the number of participating nations from her speech.

There were divisions among the Africans themselves, and suspense gripped the Olympic Stadium as teams marched in for the opening ceremony. A missing place symbolized an eleven-hour decision to boycott the competition because of New Zealand's sports links with South Africa. The International Olympic Committee had refused to bar New Zealand from the games.

A total of 22 African teams — joined by Iraq in a gesture of solidarity — were out of the games in a movement that gathered momentum yesterday morning.

The teams to leave yesterday, joining Tanzania, Somalia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Gambia and Nigeria which had announced previously they would not participate, were: Algeria, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, the Congo Republic, Zambia, Egypt, Central African Republic, Gabon, Ghana, Libya, Niger, Sudan, Togo, Upper Volta and Zambia.

Seven African teams — Mali, Morocco, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Swaziland, Tunisia and Senegal — joined the other nations marching into the stadium.

But Jean-Claude Ganga, secretary of the African Sports Council, held out the possibility of more withdrawals, saying that communications problems with Africa may have slowed directions from some governments to their teams.

This was to be the day of triumph for Montreal, after grave doubts whether the games would take place at all because of financial and political problems.

But the colour and pageantry of the opening, with 8,000 athletes parading before a standing-room crowd of 73,000, was overshadowed by the African boycott. The weather was near perfect as Greece, where the games originated, began the parade, but Algeria, which should have followed, was missing.

Canada, fearful of a repeat of the massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics, mounted its biggest peace-time security operation to minimize the danger of racial violence at the opening. Thousands of troops, police and plainclothes security men mingled with the crowds. Army sharpshooters protected the athletes on the short journey from the heavily-guarded Olympic Village to the stadium.

Even the ceremonial opening by Queen Elizabeth, sovereign of Canada as well as Britain, was controversial. Many French-Canadians deeply resented the Queen's presence and that a Canadian did not open the games in this French-speaking city. But the Queen spoke in both French and English.

The Israeli contingent drew a big ovation. The men doffed their yellow hats as they passed the royal box.

Israel's delegation had asked the Olympic organizing committee to permit it to attach a black ribbon to its flag for the march-past, in memory of the 11 athletes murdered in the previous games in Munich.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Carter believes Arabs must make concessions

By MELVYN R. BLOOM
Special to The Jerusalem Post

NEW YORK. — Jimmy Carter believes strongly that "Israel has made enough concessions, and it is time that the Arabs make some." This was told to The Post by the Democratic presidential candidate's issues coordinator, Stuart Eizenstat.

Eizenstat, 33, a scholarly and soft-spoken Atlanta Jewish attorney, worked with Carter throughout the 18-month campaign which led to his nomination at the Democratic National Convention here last week.

Carter was strongly critical of the Ford Administration for "not demanding enough concessions from the Arabs."

Carter strongly supports the concept of a united Jerusalem, Eizenstat said. "Jimmy does not feel that he would ever pressure Israel to give up East Jerusalem."

There had been some uncertainty as to Carter's stand on Jerusalem because of apparent differences in statements made, before two Jewish groups during his campaign for the nomination.

On April 1 he told a group of national Jewish leaders in New York that he "would never cede the Golan Heights or the Old City of Jerusalem." The statement was not widely reported.

But on June 8, in a major policy address at a New Jersey Synagogue, Carter did not deal with the status of Jerusalem, and this speech "be-

came" the former Georgia Governor's "position paper" on the Middle East.

Carter is highly critical of the way which foreign policy is formulated in the Ford Administration. "He feels that Henry Kissinger is making foreign policy, and not the president. The president is elected to make foreign policy."

The oft-stated support by Ford and Kissinger for the security and survival of Israel is not always evident in the day-to-day conduct of foreign affairs, Eizenstat said. "They see their role as always asking Israel for one concession or another."

Despite what he considers significant differences in approach, Eizenstat does not see the Middle East as a central issue in the presidential campaign.

"I would hope that Israel's security and survival are a matter of basic American commitment," he said.

But Jimmy Carter's commitment is even more basic than that, according to his issues coordinator. "He comes at the Israel issue from two points of view. First of all there are the conventional geopolitical concerns which all politicians would share. Secondly, he sees Israel's future as a moral and religious matter of deep personal concern."

"The governor believes in the (Continued on page 3, col. 7)

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Golan	16-20	15-23
Nahariya	20-31	20-28
Safed	17-23	17-26
Tiberias	22-28	22-30
Nazareth	20-30	19-23
Afula	20-31	20-30
Shomron	18-25	18-26
Tel Aviv	22-27	22-27
B.G. Airport	19-31	19-30
Jericho	13-27	23-35
Gaza	20-29	20-28
Beer Sheva	19-34	20-32
Eilat	19-40	19-33
Tiran Straits	— 35	23-35

Social and Personal

Judge F. Cossoss, of the New York State Supreme Court, last week called on Supreme Court President Shimon Agranat at his office in Jerusalem.

Henry Burger, president of the American Friends of the David Yellin Teachers College, Jerusalem, last Thursday met with members of the Executive Board of the Israel Society for the Advancement of the College.

Hitadut Olei Scandinavia will hold a panel discussion on the Israeli information effort in Scandinavia on Tuesday, July 20, at 7:30 p.m. at Mosadon Haele, 9 Rehov Alkalai, Jerusalem.

A party was held at Beit Tavori in Tel Aviv yesterday to mark the 25th anniversary of the vovelled Hebrew daily newspaper "Omer." Sponsors were the Tel Aviv Labour Council and the absorption department of the Histadrut.

BIRTH
Eva and Yakov Aviad are happy to announce the birth of their second daughter.

DEPARTURES

Costa Rican Labour Minister Francisco Morales, after an official 10-day visit as the guest of the Foreign and Labour Ministers (by El Al).
Moshe Dayan, M.K., for the Far East and Australia where he has been invited to lecture at various universities and at the Military Academy in Canberra (by Air France).

Knesset guard remanded as suspect fence

A Knesset security guard has been remanded on suspicion of receiving stolen goods worth hundreds of thousands of pounds.
The suspect, Zvi Ben-Gal, is alleged to have worked in conjunction with two gangs of burglars specializing in the theft of TV sets, expensive hi-fi systems, electric appliances and silver-plate. Police believe that many of the burglaries were actually carried out on orders from Ben-Gal and his partner.
Ben-Gal was arrested last week and remanded for 10 days in the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court on Friday. His partner and a member of one of the gangs alleged to have been involved will appear before the Court today.

Police have already traced stolen goods to the value of some IL300,000, and these have been impounded. The persons who bought the stolen goods claim to have done so in good faith and the police tend to believe them. They are currently checking out the legal aspects involved in the purchase of stolen property. (Itim)

BNEI BRAK is undergoing a massive clean-up, with the Sanitation Department spending IL100,000 on the removal of garbage from the city's several hundred empty lots.

American Red Magen David for Israel wishes to express its heartfelt sorrow on the passing of the beloved

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We announce with deep sorrow the death of our beloved brother, brother-in-law and uncle

AZRIEL JULIUS STERN

The funeral will leave tomorrow, Monday, July 19, at 3 p.m., from the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

Bertaizki, Nothmann, Lumer and Tidhar families

On the 30th anniversary of the death of

JULIUS JACOBS

we will hold a memorial service on the site of his grave on the Mount of Olives on Wednesday, July 21, 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Entrance to the cemetery near the Inter-Continental Hotel.

Nehama Jacobs and Family

Sharon: 'Might run as independent'

TEL AVIV. — Aluf (res.) Ariel Sharon, the man who brought about the establishment of the Likud, said over the weekend that he is about to return to political activity.
Sharon, who resigned from the Knesset in December 1974 because he held an emergency army commission, added that he was weighing the idea of setting up his own list for the Knesset elections.



ARIEL SHARON

Interviewed over Israel Radio on Friday night, Sharon said he would nevertheless agree to remain in the Likud if the leaders of that bloc agreed to make far-reaching changes. These included merger of all its parties into one, holding of secret elections, and doing away with the practice of reserving posts without election.

He added that he had recently spoken with Professor Yigael Yadin, but said this was not about

setting up a common list. In answer to a question, Sharon said it was only natural to prefer existing large political bodies such as the Likud. But he found the present situation inside the Likud unsatisfactory.

It must hold a convention to unite all its components, and the delegates to this must all be elected by secret ballot.

He would be happy to work within the Likud if these changes were made, he said, but otherwise would be ready to operate within another framework, or independently.

Turning to national policy, Sharon said not enough had been done about settling the land in recent years. Since 1967 only 74 settlements had been set up, he said, against the 110 set up between 1930 and 1940. "Establishing settlements is the way to solve our vital problems," he stressed.

On economic issues, he said Israel should cut its diplomatic missions abroad by half and should call home all its other various emissaries.

On the territories, he said the Jordan River is Israel's eastern border; the answer to the Palestinian problem was creation of a Palestinian state in Jordan. He said he was willing to meet with any Palestinian representatives, including those of the PLO.

Strife among Jews must be avoided at all costs, and the Kadum settlers should be offered another site in Samaria.

Sharon praised the recent Entebbe rescue operation, and those who planned and carried it out. He said there was no need for a special unit to fight terrorism, as Israel already had the tools needed.

YOUTH, 19, DROWNS IN BOAT SPILL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — One person was drowned and five others saved in three boating accidents here yesterday afternoon.

At the Carmel Beach two young men from Tirat Carmel—Elihu Samukha, 16, Elihu Binjamin, 19—were dumped into the sea when their hired sailing boat overturned some way off the beach. Lifesavers who spotted the accident managed to save Samukha, but Binjamin was dead by the time they reached him.

The two, reportedly unable to swim, had gone out without life jackets. However, a coastal-police officer told *The Jerusalem Post* that life jackets are not mandatory on small sailing boats.

In another accident, three 16-year-old boys were blown out to sea in their rubber dinghy. They were about two km. from the port entrance when they were spotted by a coastal-police boat and rescued.

Shortly afterwards the coastal police spotted an overturned sailing boat near the same spot, and saved its operator — a 22-year-old man who had fallen overboard and was in a state of exhaustion when picked up. He had sailed from the Carmel beach.

Film-makers vie for official nod on Entebbe

WASHINGTON. — There are already at least seven theatrical films and one television movie about the Israeli Entebbe operation on the drawing boards. But the Israel Government and Army will apparently give official sanction and production assistance to only one of them.

"We'll give help to only one film company," the Israeli cultural councillor in Los Angeles, Haim Hefer, told the "Washington Post." "We have an army to defend the country, not to play in films. The others can come to Israel, but they can't have the army."

Hefer said that the Israel Government has no desire to "censor" anyone who wants to make a film about the incident, but that the official nod would be given on the basis of "how much you can trust the director, the writer and the movie company." He said that budgets submitted have ranged from \$2.5m. to \$8m. and suggested that the winning entry would be one that could attract major stars like "Paul Newman or Steve McQueen."

One of the American producers vying for the official sanction is Jerry Gershwin, who has already begun working on "Assault on Entebbe." He told an interview that he has been in touch with Haim Topol, the star of "Fiddler on the Roof," and that he hopes to be filming in Israel in October.

Shomria pledges new settlements

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
JERUSALEM. — The fifth Hashomer Hatzair Shomria closed here last night with the announcement that the movement intends setting up eight new settlements, from the Golan Heights to the Arava.

Some 18,000 members of the movement and their supporters were present for the final ceremony, bringing the total number to have attended the jamboree since last Wednesday to some 35,000.

Education Minister Aharon Yadin addressed the gathering, stressing the importance and relevance of the pioneering spirit, "which found its finest expression in the Hashomer Hatzair Movement."

The jamboree closed with a floodlight display depicting the history of the movement, and singing and dancing.

Israel 11 favoured to beat Guatemala tomorrow

By HARRY JAKUBOVICH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Two days before Israel's Olympic Soccer Team's first match against Guatemala, Coach David Schweitzer yesterday announced his starting lineup—Visoker in goal; on defence Lev, Ben-Dor, Bar, and Nimni; Shum, Oz, Schweitzer and Leventhal in the middle; and Damti and Peretz up front. Peretz, the forward from Tel Aviv Maccabi, has returned to the lineup after recovering from a recent injury.

Israel is favoured to win their first test tomorrow although Guatemala has had some surprising wins in their last month of training. They have beaten Mexico's world cup (pro) team 1-0, Panama 1-0 and Costa Rica 3-1.

The Guatemala coach emphasizes ball control tactics throughout the field but always has two players forward for surprise attacks. This type of game is not considered very modern in the football world, and a team that can disrupt their teamwork should beat them handily. Israel, however, will counter with a 4-4-2 game plan which allows two players to roam offensively and defensively as the situation warrants. This system allows two players in the centre at all times, either to aid movement on the offensive or to prevent surprise breaks against them.

The team practised for an hour and half yesterday in a remote field in the northeast part of the city. They were guarded by 150 men along with a helicopter hovering overhead throughout the session. The team has significant international experience although the players have not been together as long as most of the other teams. Their captain, Goalie Visoker, and Shum are the only members that played on the team at Mexico's Olympics. Visoker has said this will be his last international series.

On the human interest side, full-back Alon Ben-Dor underwent the most harrowing experience. His wife, Nili, was one of the hijacked hostages in Entebbe. He flew to Israel to celebrate her rescue and has now returned here. The Israeli lineup includes an Arab for the first time in a long time. He is Rifat Turk nicknamed Jimmy and has quite a following in his home town of Jaffa. When he donned his first national team uniform, his teammates say he wept unashamedly with pride and gratitude.

It looks like Israel will make the quarter-finals. If they come first in their division, they will theoretically play Brazil or Spain in the semi, and they would have a good chance against either. If they finish first, they are bound to meet East Germany and that would certainly be it.

Today's events at Olympics

MONTREAL. — Following is the programme for today, the first day of competition at the 21st Olympic Games. (All times in GMT, which is two hours behind Israel time.)

Modern pentathlon — 1200, 1700: riding.
Gymnastics — 1230, 1345, 1630, 1930, 2045, 2315, and 0100: compulsory exercises, men and women.

Shooting — 1300: free pistol, Olympic trap shooting.
Basketball — 1300, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2300 and 0100: men.

Swimming — 1330: men's 100-metres backstroke heats, women's 100-metres freestyle heats, men's 200-metres butterfly heats, women's 4 by 100-metres medley relay; 2300: women's 100-metres freestyle semi-finals, men's 100-

metres backstroke semi-finals, men's 200-metres butterfly final, women's 4 by 100-metres medley relay final.

Water polo — 1300: three games, 1830: two games, 2230: one game.

Rowing — 1400: men's preliminaries.

Cycling — 1400: 100 Kilometres team time trial.

Hockey — 1400, 1600, 1900, and 2100.

Boxing — 1700 and 2300: preliminary bouts.

Volleyball — 1700, 1900, 2330 and 0130: men's preliminaries.

Weightlifting — 1830 and 2300: 52-kilo class.

Football — 1900: three games and 2100: one game.

Handball — 2300: three men's games; 0030: three men's games. (Reuter)

MK defends suspended oil firm official

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The chairman of a Knesset committee has criticised the Finance Minister for threatening to prosecute an official who briefed the body, on the grounds that he allegedly gave away vital secrets.

Yigal Horowitz, chairman of the Economic Committee, said on Friday that Yehoshua Rabinowitz had no business to blame Dr. Michael Kisch, the suspended director-general of the Sinai oil firm, Netivei Neft. Kisch was only discharging his civic duty and giving the committee his professional opinion, Horowitz said. (Kisch told the committee nearly three months ago that Netivei Neft should have exploited the E-Tur area in partnership with Israeli firms and not foreign firms. Rabinowitz told the Knesset at question-time last Wednesday that he was considering prosecuting Kisch for leaking vital secrets to the committee.)

Horowitz said on Friday that it was he who summoned Kisch to the committee. Civil servants and officials of state corporations had to be free to report to Knesset committees, he said.

"The Israeli taxpayer would have saved many millions of dollars if some officials of the Ministry of Resources Development Corporation would have told the Knesset in good time, Horowitz said.

"Kisch told us then that the foreign firms would drag their feet at E-Tur for their own interests. Since the first drilling there, he has proved to be perfectly right," Horowitz said.

J'lem Betar beat Austrians

JERUSALEM POST SPORTS REPORTER
TEL AVIV. — Three second-half goals by Shlomo Djerbi gave Jerusalem Betar a 3:1 victory over Admira-Waker of Austria in a European Intertoto match at the Bloomfield Stadium here yesterday.

Betar won by the same score in Vienna two weeks ago. Israel's other representatives in the Intertoto series, Beersheba Hapoel, were due to play last night against Standard Liege in Belgium.

After a dull first half, the game lived up shortly after the restart and the 3,000 fans present were rewarded with four fine goals. Djerbi's goals came in the 47th, 68th and 74th minutes, and Nisfeld pulled one back for the visitors.

Betar play Malmö of Sweden here next Saturday.

Bar-Lev heads new committee for Galilee

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
A ministerial sub-committee has been appointed to speed up the development of Galilee.

Headed by Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev, the sub-committee was set up by the Ministerial Committee for Development Towns. Other members of the new body are Education Minister Avraham Oz, Labour Minister Moshe Baran, Education Minister Aharon Yadin, and Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

The sub-committee has been charged with increasing the population of Galilee and furthering its rapid industrialization. It will be aided by a follow-up committee comprising the directors-general of the relevant ministries, which will meet once a month.

The Treasury has been asked to keep the committee informed of all the funds available for the development of the area.

Sabbath protest in Bnei Brak

BNEI BRAK. — Stones were thrown at police cars here yesterday as police broke up a demonstration by several dozen religious youths protesting against Sabbath traffic at the Hashomer-Bnei Akiva junction here.

Leaflets had been distributed on Friday saying that the Bnei Brak rabbis had declared on demonstrations at the site a month ago had now run out. The Bnei Brak municipality said it had made attempts to get the rabbis to renew the ban, but that police cars meanwhile appeared on the scene and raised tempers. (Itim)

Philippines ask Israel's help to combat hijackers

MANILA. — Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) is offering the Philippines the sale of its short-takeoff Arava light transport, and the Philippine air force is seeking Israeli help to combat hijackers here, an air force spokesman said yesterday.

Both items represent a swing in Philippine policy which since the end of 1973 has been designed to woo support of Arab oil producers and to downplay previous warm relations with Israel.

The twin-tailed Arava has been seen making demonstration flights over Manila. The Israeli Embassy said it could say nothing about negotiations.

An air force spokesman said Brig. Gen. Samuel O. Sarmiento has requested Israeli military attaché Col. Michael Yershalimi to provide the Israeli operation report on the rescue of hostages from Entebbe airport in Uganda two weeks ago.

"I hope the Israeli armed forces will act favourably on our request," the spokesman quoted Sarmiento as saying. "I am certain that we can learn a lot from its report on the Entebbe operation."

Sarmiento recently inspected anti-hijack procedures instituted in Zamboanga airport in southwest Mindanao where the military attacked a hijacked Philippine Airlines BAC111

jet on May 23. Thirteen people, including three of the six Moslem hijackers, were killed in the attack. The spokesman said the request for the Entebbe operation report had no connection with the sale of the aircraft.

"They gave us a demonstration," the spokesman said, "just like any other management. Any purchase would be purely on a commercial basis." (AP)

Moked call to Mapam left

TEL AVIV. — Moked has called on the left-wing of Mapam to leave the Alignment and to join them in the creation of a leftist bloc together with the Independent Socialists and the Black Panthers.

The call came at Moked's first Congress, which closed here last night with a symposium on the creation of a leftist alliance. Participating in the symposium were Aryeh Ellav (M.K., Independent Socialists), Aul (Res.) Nati Peled, Moked leaders Ran Cohen and Rapuc Teitelbaum, Eli Ben-Gal of Mapam's Political Committee and Dr. Menachem Brinker, editor of the magazine "Emda." (Itim)

Africans stage mass boycott

(Continued from page one)

Munch. The committee, however, turned down the request.

During the march-past, Israeli's sportsmen wore black patches on the lapels of their blue uniforms, but the flag had no black ribbon. But during the last part of the ceremony — the swearing-in of the athletes — a black ribbon had been attached to the flag.

There was a resounding cheer for New Zealand, object of the Africans' protest. The team from the bottom of the world — the women in red dresses and the men in sports attire — seemed very relaxed, waving to the crowd.

A thundering cheer went up when the Stars and Stripes of the large United States squad emerged from the Portico, leading a delegation of 470 athletes. The Americans, too, had at one time considered withdrawing over the Taiwan issue.

There was a very cool reception for the French team, considering the host city of the games is basically of French extraction.

After an hour and 10 minutes of standing in the royal box, the Queen sat down to continue viewing the colourful parade of athletes.

Near the end of the march came the largest and among the most powerful team of the games — the Soviet Union. They numbered 522, exceeding host Canada's 474. The women were dressed in peach-coloured suits, the men in beige suits. This was the first time the Russians did not wear even a flash of red.

The Lebanese, with a squad of about a dozen, carried a large banner which read: "Peace, unity, liberty."

The African withdrawals ravaged the fields of several track events, where Kenya, Ethiopia and Nigeria all had potential medal winners. The result of the mass withdrawal of African countries is that these will be a largely white Olympics.

There were divisions among the Africans themselves on a recommendation to abandon the Olympics by the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. Statements by a few African

athletes, bucking possible reprisals against them at home, indicated they were disgusted by their governments' actions.

Explaining the Africans' decision, Kenya's acting foreign minister, James Ogo, said the decision not to bar New Zealand gives comfort and respectability to the South African racist regime and will encourage it to continue to defy world opinion.

"It has been argued that we should not mix sport with politics," he added. "But it is South Africa that actually introduced politics in sports by extending its apartheid policy in this area."

Noting that Kenya stood to lose a potential harvest of medals by pulling out of the games, Ogo said: "The government and people of Kenya hold the view that principles are more precious than medals."

Monique Berlioux, a director of the IOC said its rules provide for "sanctions against national olympic committees whose athletes enter the Olympics and then pull out." (AP, Reuter, UPI)



JERUSALEM ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Summer Piano Course

with the assistance of Mr. Samuel Rubin

The course is intended for pianists, piano teachers, and advanced piano students.

Programme

Sunday, July 18

9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

Monday, July 19

9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.

4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

6.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.

Tuesday, July 20

9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.

4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

6.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.

Public lesson: includes performance of Schubert's Sonata in B Flat Major, and Chopin's Fantasia in F Minor.
Prof. Leon Fleisher
New piano-instruction literature and methods
Prof. Francis Larimer

Contemporary piano music, illustrated lecture
Prof. Francis Larimer
New piano-instruction literature and methods
Prof. Francis Larimer
Public lesson
Prof. Leon Fleisher

Contemporary piano music, illustrated lecture
Prof. Robert Scharf
New piano-instruction literature and methods
Prof. Francis Larimer
Public lesson
Prof. Leon Fleisher

161 THIS WEEK

The store will BE CLOSED
July 22-23
Until then, we will be pleased to serve you from our large selection, and provide professional advice.
*Passport photos while you wait!
Photo Brenner
31 REH HECHALUTZ HAIFA

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rm office

MFC rejects \$100m. bid from Cunard

LONDON. — Maritime Freight Carriers, the Israeli-American shipping group, has rejected a \$100m. offer from Britain's Cunard steamship company for the 16 vessels in MFC's British fleet.

Cunard revealed the rejection of its offer to the financially-troubled company on Thursday night. Cunard chairman Victor Matthews, said the bid had been withdrawn.

Following the announcement, British seamen's union threatened disruptive action if MFC attempts to sell the British fleet to foreign interests. The Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association, representing 530 crew members on the 16 ships, said that if necessary its officers would arrest ships.

The union said arrears in pay, pension contributions and leave payments from the company amounted to some \$651,600.

The British government, guarantor of \$63m. in loans to MFC, has some control over the fate of six of the ships in the company's British fleet. All the vessels are "reefer" (refrigerated cargo) ships. (AP)

Naum Salkind, architect, 81

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Naum Salkind, an architect who designed a number of buildings devoted to scientific research, died in Tel Aviv a week ago. He was 81. Born in St. Petersburg (Leningrad), he escaped in 1920 to Germany where he studied architecture. He designed the "Gloria Palast," a movie house famous in pre-Hitler Germany. Salkind moved to Tel Aviv in 1933.

Among the buildings he designed — some in partnership with others — were the Wix Auditorium, the Institute for Nuclear Science and the Ullmann Institute for Natural Sciences at Rehovot; the Institute for Natural Sciences at Tel Aviv University; and the Albert Einstein Institute of Physics and the chemistry faculty building at the University of Haifa. He is survived by his wife.

H.U. pay-dispute meeting today

Administrative and technical workers at the Hebrew University are holding a mass protest on the Givat Ram campus in Jerusalem this morning following the declaration of a pay dispute with the University authorities.

The meeting — which was called last week by the Hebrew University Employees' Association — is scheduled to take place in Canada Hall between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. today. The move follows the University's refusal to make the 2.5 per cent wage increase provided for in the agreement arrived at last May between the Government and the Histadrut.

The employees served notice of the work dispute last month, and the Jerusalem Labour Council has sanctioned industrial action.

this week at the israel museum jerusalem

Free guided tours in English, Sunday and Wednesday 11 a.m., Main Entrance, Upper Entrance Hall.

Sat., July 19
5.30-10 p.m.
Film: "The Art Museum of Jerusalem" (in co-operation with the Tel Aviv Museum).
Opening of exhibition, "Contemporary American Prints (U.S. Cohen Gallery)".
SUN., JULY 20
11 a.m.
GALLERY TALK (Hebrew)
Mrs. Yael Israeli on the exhibition, "Archaeological Discoveries in Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem".
Mon., July 21
6.00 and 8.30 p.m.
ART FILM CLUB
The Anderson Tapes (U.S.A. 1972) by Sidney Lumet, with Sean Connery, Ryan O'Neal, Martin Balsam. A thriller about Duke Anderson, a prisoner released after 10 years in prison, planning an armed robbery based on precise planning.
Tues., July 22
5.30 p.m.
YOUTH WING FILM CLUB (for children of 6 years and up)
Flipper and the Pirates (U.S.A.).

EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH
George Romney (1734-1802), Portrait of Miss Abigail Hobart, gift of the Friends of the Art Museum of Jerusalem, London.
At the Rockefeller: Marble Head of Julia Flavia, daughter of Roman Emperor Titus, 70-79 C.E. Gift of Dr. Reuven and Edith Hecht Foundation; pottery keroses early Israelite period.

YOUTH WING
Registration for 1977 (1977) school year: Youth Wing Offices Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 10 a.m.-noon, 2-4 p.m.; members only, from Sunday, July 23; non-members from Sunday, August 1; 11.50 per annum.

The public is cordially invited to
A DEMONSTRATION SESSION ON THE APPLICATION OF DECORATIVE PROTECTIVE COATINGS
for interior and exterior walls
The session will be held on Monday, July 19, 1976, between 4-6 p.m. in the Tambour-Askar offices: Rehov Maskit, Herzliya Industrial Area. From Tel Aviv: Buses no. 601, 601, 502.

TAMBOUR ASKAR

Spectre of Mosley's fascists haunts British Jews Concern in Britain over radical right gains

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Concern is beginning to spread through Britain, and especially its Jewish community, at the relative successes of the rightist fringe groups in recent polls, including Thursday's three thousand votes at the Thurrock by-election.

At the Lewisham Borough Council in London earlier this month the fascist National Front and its splinter National Party brought in together about as many votes as the winning Labour candidate. Admittedly, the low voting participation (27 per cent) had much to do with it, for local government elections never generate the same kind of enthusiasm as do general elections or even parliamentary by-elections.

The reason why these two extreme right-wing parties did so well is because they harnessed anti-immigrant and anti-colour feeling. In the working and lower middle class district of Lewisham the proportion of immigrants is unduly high — 25,000 out of a population of 250,000. Of course Britain's economic difficulties and high unemployment play their share.

As Labour's Lewisham council leader, Andrew Hawkins, warned at the time: "This is a national issue as well as a local one. The white population feels that maybe too many black people are coming into the borough... if the job situation gets worse than we can expect the kind of incidents that have happened elsewhere."

Today there are few big towns

without a coloured population, and abuses by a minority of immigrants of Britain's social welfare system has inflamed usually tolerant people, especially as these abuses are being exaggerated by the more sensationalist newspapers. Many Conservatives consciously exploit this populist sentiment. As one Tory MP said in the Commons recently: "My constituents do not wish to wake up one morning and find themselves not in Greater London but in Dacca or Bangladesh."

Even the Labour Party is alert to the political dangers, and Prime Minister Callaghan, that most pragmatic of politicians, has had to tighten immigration controls. This has led immigrant organizations in turn to threaten to influence the voting in marginal constituencies.

The radical right has been constantly playing into the hands of the radical right's hands, and "International Socialist" punch-ups with National Front hoodlums often serve to arouse misguided sympathy for the latter.

The Jewish community is alarmed by the relative success of the two extremist groups at local polls. In the June local elections, they won two seats on the Blackburn City Council, and picked up six per cent of the Rotherham vote. They polled 2.8 per cent in parliamentary by-elections in the past two years. Their largest votes came in Greater London where in 13 East London Labour strongholds their vote averaged 6.2 per cent of the total.

The sight of fascist thugs marching along Mosley's route has been an eerie experience for British Jews, and the Board of Deputies urged the community to join in last Sunday's anti-racist demonstration at Trafalgar Square organized by Indian immigrants. But they found it taken over by the radical left, one of whose more notorious agitators, Tariq Ali (who failed to take over the National Union of Students in the 1960s) took the opportunity to attack Israel and Zionism. Martin Savitt, chairman of the Board's defence committee, protested to the organizers, noting that "as a Jew I am a Zionist, and all Jews feel a special regard for Israel."

The Jewish community has room for concern, for the radical right parties now intend putting up 518 candidates at the next general elections. This will enable them to demand equal television time with the big political parties. They hope to win at least 500,000 votes. National Front chairman John Tyndall is off to Rhodesia and South Africa to raise money for the campaign. The breakaway National Party chairman, John Kingsley Read, now a Blackburn City councillor, charges the Front with Hitlerite sympathies. "He uses the immigrant issue in order to get power, and then to get rid of the race he hates most, the Jews," Read says of his erstwhile leader, John Tyndall. Read claims to be democratic and not anti-Jewish.

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Missile sailors visit Wingate, Kennedy graves

WASHINGTON. — Israel Ambassador Simha Dinitz and about 70 officers and men of the Israeli missile boats now visiting the U.S. paid tribute on Friday to America's Unknown Soldier, to British General Order Wingate, and to President John F. Kennedy at Arlington Cemetery near here, where all three are buried.

Dinitz and Capt. Eliezer Rahav, commander of the Tarzishah and Yafu (which are docked at Baltimore), placed a wreath of blue and white carnations at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Senior U.S. army officers and a U.S. army band and honour guard joined in the ceremony.

Later Dinitz and Rahav went to the nearby grave of Wingate, who in the late 'thirties gave Hagana members their first professional military training. Here the Israeli sailors formed the guard of honour as a similar wreath was laid.

(Wingate, who died in Burma in 1944, is buried at Arlington because his death came about in the crash of a U.S. military plane.)

The Israeli sailors, carrying individual blue and white carnations, then went to the Kennedy grave and placed the flowers there in tribute to him both as a U.S. President and a former naval officer. (JTA)

Soldier, 18, wins open golf tourney

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
CAESAREA. — An 18-year-old soldier, Bary Mandel of Sayvon, led from start to finish to win the 1976 Israel open golf championship yesterday from pre-tournament favourite Larry Ben of Herzliya 'B'.

Mandel, despite being short of practice because of his army service, shot rounds of 74, 71, 76 and 78 for a score of 299, 74, 76 and 78 for a score of 299.

Ben, on home leave from a going Scholarship in Miami, shot rounds of 78, 72, 75, and 78 — for a final total of 303.

Cyril Kaufman, of Ra'anana, and 17-year-old Jonathan Eting of Sayvon tied for third place, but in an exciting play-off Kaufman won his place on the national team to play in the World Amateur Golf Championship in Portugal in October.

The Israel team for Portugal will be Mandel, Ben, Kaufman and Neil Shochet, 20, three times national champion who was prevented by army service from playing in the open during the last four days.

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15

CARTER

(Continued from page one)

Bible. He believes that Israel is not just supposed to exist, but that it must exist as a Jewish state.

Carter is less certain as to whether Jerusalem should be formally recognised by the U.S. as Israel's capital. He has "no real point of view yet on that matter. He's still studying it."

The Democratic Party platform, adopted by the recent convention supports "the established status of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel," and declared that "as a symbol of this stand the U.S. Embassy should be moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem."

In formulating his foreign policies if elected, Jimmy Carter "would go outside of the conventional channels of government" to get a variety of viewpoints, according to Eisenstat.

As a candidate without wide experience in foreign affairs, Carter has established a large task force of advisers, including many people commonly identified with the "eastern foreign policy establishment."

Eisenstat acknowledges that one of the reasons for the creation of the task force was Carter's desire to come to terms with just that "establishment."

Among the "establishment names" are several Jewish scholars and others whose sympathies towards Israel are well-known. They also include such frequent critics of Israeli policy as Charles Yost, former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. and George Ball, a former Under-Secretary of State.

Eisenstat revealed that he has asked another former U.S. ambassador to the U.N., Arthur Goldberg, to join the group. "He's thinking about it."

However, Eisenstat cautioned against exaggerating the importance of the "Foreign and defence policy task force," as it is formally known. It did not meet frequently, and "nobody should attach any particular significance to a particular individual being on the group."

(Melvyn H. Bloom, who has been writing special reports on the Democratic convention for The Jerusalem Post, is the author of the book "Public Relations and Presidential Campaigns — A Crisis of Democracy.")

BACKGROUND REPORT

Zionist elections — for and against

With the Zionist movement gearing up for its 50th birthday next year, some young dissenters — irate over a decision that will prevent democratic elections to the next Zionist Congress — are lamenting that the movement is ready for its obituary.

The cause of the uproar at Wednesday evening's Zionist General Council meeting in Jerusalem was the approval — 47 to 12 (with 16 abstentions) — of an amendment to World Zionist Organization regulations. Proposed by Kaiman Suktank of the Zionist Confederation, the amendment stated that if 90 per cent of each country's election committee approve a list of candidates, then no elections for Congress delegates will take place in that country. It was later limited to only the next Zionist Congress in January.

For years, the various Zionist federations and organizations in the Diaspora have held elections quadrennially before each

Zionist Congress. But in Israel, the delegates were chosen according to a party key — in accordance with party strength in the Knesset.

The supporters of the amendment weren't impressed when the opponents shouted interruptions, waving their hands and charged that the Zionist movement is "a fiction."

"I wish young people wouldn't make such a big deal about this," Fay Schenk of Hadassah (part of the Zionist Confederation) told The Jerusalem Post the next day. "There is so much for them to worry about — aliya, education and information. I wish they would concentrate on other issues."

Mrs. Schenk supported the amendment because "we just can't afford the luxury of elections this year. Last time, it cost Hadassah \$400,000 to do it; we have to spend our funds on the most important things and not cut down on services so we can

hold an election." Selecting candidates also "takes a lot of time and energy and generally disrupts an organization," she asserted. "Anyway, our candidates were democratically elected four years ago, so they should be acceptable for 1977."

Uri Gordon, at 40 the head of the WZO's young leadership division, rejects such arguments. "If you don't have elections, you freeze the crisis and keep out new ideas. At every Congress, you have the same tired people arguing about the same issues without reaching any new conclusions or finding new challenges."

The principle of elections is worth the cost, he says, and a committee should be set up to study how they can take place before the next Congress.

Yitzhak Korn secretary-general of the Labour Zionist movement, supports the amendment, however, and says that it won't prevent young people from filter-

JUDY SIEGEL

WZO Treasurer Arye Dulzin, whose General Zionist movement decided to abstain from voting, personally opposed the amendment, since "I'm against the status quo. The change will freeze the movement, which is quite rundown already."

WZO Executive chairman Yosef Almog admits that "to some extent, the young people have a gripe." But he didn't oppose the amendment, "because it isn't the end of Zionism or the end of democracy. We want to prepare a good Congress, one of renewal and freshness, and if we had to pick between the Congress and a struggle over democratic elections that could postpone it, choose the former course."

Junior tennis losses in Spain

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Shlomo Glickstein was the most successful member of Israel's three-strong National Junior Tennis team, now warming up in Europe for this week's Gales Cup matches in Murcia in Spain.

He had reached the third round of the open tournament at Girona in Catalonia, before bowing out 4-6, 4-6 to Spain's 15th-ranking Albaroz on Wednesday. In the second round he defeated local competitor Vergas 6-1, 7-6.

Ilan Sherr was beaten 6-4, 6-2 by the American Beham, following a fine opening victory over a ranking Belgian player. Shai Poni received a bye into the second round, then lost to Spain's Junior champion Erez 6-1, 6-4.

The three youngsters, with team manager Eyal Meijon, began their pre-Gales training by participating in a tournament at Charleroi in Belgium.

Israel starts her Gales Cup challenge with a play against Poland in this 22nd annual worldwide team event for boys of 20 and under, known as the "Junior Davis Cup."

On their return home at the end of July, Glickstein, Poni and Sherr are expected to be included in Israel's Davis Cup squad. The group will immediately begin training for the first-round tie of the 1977 European zone competition in late August. Their opponent will not be known until the draw for the competition is made

S. African troops kill 26 Swapo guerrillas

PRETORIA. — South African forces have killed 26 black nationalist guerrillas in northern South-West Africa along the border with Angola, and seized large quantities of weapons, military authorities said here yesterday.

Army Brigadier W. J. Matthews, director of operations, told reporters at a news conference that "terrorist activity" has dropped off in the area following the military operations July 1-14.

The guerrillas were members of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) which seeks an end to white rule in South-West Africa or Namibia. They operate from bases in southern Angola.

Matthews said the seized weapons included American, Portuguese and Soviet-made rifles and grenades of various origins.

His announcement followed charges of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda that South Africa launched a ground and air attack on a western Zambian town last Sunday, killing 22 people.

Kaunda denounced South Africa for its "inhuman and savage attacks against innocent people" and said Zambia planned to call an urgent session of the UN Security Council to hear its complaints.

The President did not specify

either the precise target or the nationality of the dead. But sources close to Swapo said the attack was aimed at a Swapo guerrilla camp near Zambia's border with South-West Africa and Angola.

The sources said most of those killed were Swapo guerrillas and added that 15 guerrillas had been taken back to Namibia as prisoners, but at least two of the casualties were Zambian soldiers.

In Johannesburg, meanwhile, authorities ordered tough new security measures and put police units on standby alert Friday, to avert possible trouble in the black township of Soweto, torn by riots last month.

Whites have been barred from entering the township, located 12 km. south of Johannesburg. A West Rand Bantu administration official said it was "impossible to guarantee their safety at this stage."

Rumours that violence may break out again in the township, housing more than one million blacks, circulated in Johannesburg, as Soweto schools were scheduled to reopen.

Rioting broke out in Soweto June 16, following a student protest that led to seven days of violence, arson and looting in townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria, the capital. At least 176 persons died and over 1,000 were injured. (AP)

Florida will electrocute murderer of four

JACKSONVILLE, Florida. — A judge disregarded a jury's recommendation for mercy on Friday and sentenced a furniture store owner to die in the electric chair for the Christmas Eve slayings of two people. A juror ran crying from the courtroom when the sentence was read.

Circuit Judge Maurice Paul ordered W. T. Zeigler to be electrocuted for the deaths of Zeigler's 31-year-old wife, Eunice, and handyman Charles Mays Jr., 35.

Prosecutors said they were killed

at Zeigler's furniture store in a plot to collect \$500,000 in insurance. Zeigler had taken out on his wife. Zeigler also was given two consecutive life terms for the deaths of his in-laws, Terry Edwards, 72, and Virginia Edwards, 62. The judge said their killings were not part of Zeigler's original plot, but a happenstance since "they came into the store and could not be permitted to leave."

In Florida, a jury's recommendation of death or life in prison in capital cases is advisory. (AP)

Canada abolishes capital punishment

OTTAWA, Canada. — The Canadian government formally abolished capital punishment on Friday for all crimes except treasonous military offences.

As expected, the federal Senate approved the law and Governor-General Jules Léger signed it immediately. The measure had passed its crucial test by a 130-124 vote in the House of Commons on Wednesday. The Senate vote was 34-22.

It eliminates the penalty of death by hanging for all civilian crimes, replacing a statute that provided capital punishment for the murder of policemen and prison guards on duty. Desecration from the armed forces, leading a mutiny, being drunk or asleep on guard duty, spying or wilfully surrendering to the enemy, if committed under treasonous circumstances, will still carry the death penalty under the National Defence Act. (AP)

Carter calls election stance 'populist'

PLAINS, Georgia. — Jimmy Carter said on Friday that his speech accepting the Democratic presidential nomination on Thursday was "populist." He defined populism as the idea that "there ought to be a melding of the government with the people."

Meanwhile, President Ford toned down his attacks on his rival for the Republican nomination, former California Governor Ronald Reagan, and said Republicans should concentrate on Carter.

In his acceptance speech at the New York convention, Carter had attacked the Ford Administration as bereft of "new ideas and without youth and vitality, without vision and without the confidence of the American people."

In an apparent reference to the Watergate scandals that had plagued the Nixon Administration, Carter said the U.S. can have a government "that has turned away from scandal and corruption and official cynicism and is once again as decent and competent as our people."

He had also attacked what he called "a political and economic elite who have shaped decisions and never had to count for mistakes or suffer from injustice."

Talking with reporters while returning to his home town here after the nomination, Carter said that while his acceptance speech had shifted back and forth between liberal and conservative themes, he thought it was "uniformly populist in tone."

"That's what I intended for it to be," he added.

The Populists were a farmer-based party active at the turn of

the century who fought the influence of Wall Street, the cities and the East and sought free coinage of silver. But Carter seemed to be using the word in a more general sense, based on its derivation from the Latin word for people (populus).

He told reporters that in his speech he had sounded such conservative stands as law and order and balanced budgets and strong defense, a toughly managed government and protection of the free enterprise system.

He had sounded liberal notes, he continued, when he advocated universal voter registration, the "correction" of discrimination, and the involvement of women and minority groups in government.

"But in every sense I think the speech was populist in that there ought to be a melding of the government with the people themselves," he added.

In the speech Carter had said "it is time for us to take a new look at our own government, to strip away the secrecy, to expose the pressure of lobbyists, to eliminate waste, to release our civil servants from bureaucratic chaos and to provide tough management."

He had also called for a complete overhaul of the Federal tax system, and for a national health program.

On national defense, he had said a President's foremost responsibility is to guarantee U.S. security and to preserve world peace.

But he had added that peace means not the absence of war but rather an unceasing effort to prevent human rights. "To those nation-states that wish to compete with

us I say that we neither fear competition nor see it as an obstacle to wider cooperation" he had declared.

Regarding internal affairs, Carter had attacked what he called the "unholy self-perpetuating alliances that have been formed between money and politics." He had denounced an "elite" which he said had discovered and occupied positions of special influence and privilege in the government fostered by a bureaucracy he called "bloated and confused."

In Hartford, Connecticut, meanwhile, President Ford yesterday said Republicans must stop fighting among themselves and attack Carter and the Democratic-controlled Congress, even before the general election campaign begins in September.

In prepared remarks to the Connecticut Republican convention here, he asked the country to compare his White House performance with what he called Carter's mere promises.

His 23 months as President had been based on integrity, decency and honesty, he said. He had led Americans out of the traumas of Watergate, Vietnam and recession.

The Connecticut convention met to decide how 35 delegates should vote at the party's national convention in Kansas City. Ford was expected to increase his narrow lead by winning all 35, which would offset the expected loss of all 20 delegates at stake at the Utah Republican convention.

But neither Ford nor Reagan seemed to have the strength to win a first-ballot victory at the national convention. (AP, Reuter)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Labour retains seat

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Britain's Labour Government has retained its overall majority in Parliament by winning the usually safe Labour seat at Thurrock in Essex, where a by-election was called after the death of the sitting member. Labour now has an overall majority of two, and a forty-plus surplus over the Conservatives, with the smaller parties failing to combine to bring down the Callaghan Government. Thus Premier Callaghan may not be obliged to call early elections this autumn, as has been speculated here.

Homosexual's dismissal by U.S. service upheld

WASHINGTON. — U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell on Friday upheld the right of the U.S. Air Force to dismiss Sgt. Leonard Matlovich, an acknowledged homosexual.

In dismissing Matlovich's suit against the air force, Gesell ruled that the armed services have the right "to establish standards of behaviour."

The judge ruled that Matlovich, a decorated Vietnam veteran with 12 years of unblemished service, "did not meet his burden" to live up to all air force standards. (AP)

Paul Gallico dies

MONTE CARLO. — Paul Gallico, former New York sports writer who turned to fiction 40 years ago and became a best-selling writer, died at his home here on Thursday. He was 78.

The body will be cremated in Monte Carlo and no public services will be held.

Gallico began writing fiction after winning distinction as sports editor of the New York "Daily News." His books included "The Poseidon Adventure" and "The Snow Goose." He had lived in Europe since World War II — in London, Switzerland and Monte Carlo.

He is survived by his fourth wife, the former Baroness Virginia von Feil-Fein, two sons and a stepdaughter. (AP)

Snakes escape on plane

COLOGNE. — Six snakes escaped between the legs of 130 passengers aboard a flight from Montreal to Frankfurt, a spokesman for Lufthansa Airline said Friday.

An alert steward killed two of the reptiles by spraying them with a fire extinguisher and then clubbing them to death before the eyes of horrified passengers. The incident caused no panic.

A small boy later admitted having smuggled a perforated plastic bag with six harmless vipers aboard the Boeing 707.

The pilot ordered a search in which the surviving four snakes, each of them about 12 inches long, were quickly caught. (AP)

Greece warns Turkey on Aegean seabed

ATHENS. — Greece has urged Turkey to think again before sending an oil exploration ship to the Aegean Sea where the two countries have rival claims on seabed mineral riches.

A government statement, issued after a meeting of the inner cabinet led by Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis, warned Turkey had no right to conduct planned seismic soundings in the area.

Well-informed sources in Athens said Greece had put its armed forces, including its entire naval strength patrolling the Aegean, on an increased state of preparedness. (Reuter)

Spanish government proposes amnesty

MADRID. — The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez said yesterday it will hold general elections before next June 30, and will ask King Juan Carlos to declare an amnesty for political prisoners.

After a marathon seven-hour cabinet meeting Friday night, Premier Adolfo Suarez won approval to make the amnesty recommendation to King Juan Carlos.

But the new Premier obviously ran into trouble with his 10-day-old government in working out a declaration of government reform policies.

Government officials said the amnesty proposal, likely to be acted on by the King on July 25, the day of Spain's patron Saint James, would free about half of the country's estimated 636 political prisoners. The 200 of these who were convicted of terrorism are not expected to benefit.

Amnesty was proposed as part of the new government's appeal for "cooperation from the people" — meaning both the left and right that have attacked its proposed reforms.

But fear of reaction from the right, still entrenched in posts of power, and especially the Cortes (Parliament), was evident in the careful wording of a proposal for a national referendum.

The government said it would carry out the previous government's plans for a referendum on setting up a democratically elected two-house parliament to replace the present one-house Cortes.

Only one-fifth of the 565 mem-

bers in the present ultra-conservative Cortes are directly elected. Only a small majority voted this week to change the penal code to allow most political parties to function. Fears have risen that it would block the government's more ambitious reforms.

The government's statement said that it would "submit to the nation questions concerning constitutional reform and would hold general elections before June 30, 1977."

It promised to "implant a democratic political system based on guaranteed civic rights and freedoms and on the equality of political opportunity for all democratic groups which accept true pluralism."

Political observers said that under this phrase the Spanish Communist Party, which remains outlawed under the penal code changes, could eventually be legalized if it can prove that it accepts "pluralism" or the free play of political parties.

The government's statement also said that sovereignty lies with the people, and pledged to recognize and guarantee the exercise of public freedoms, "correcting the laws which restrict them."

It said it recognizes that the ultimate guarantee is an independent judiciary, and it pledged to accept "the responsible exercise of freedom of expression."

The statement said the government hoped to achieve a true national reconciliation and hoped the amnesty it was asking the King to grant would unite Spaniards and achieve harmony and the cooperation of all. (AP, Reuter)

Soares appointed Portugal premier

LISBON. — Portugal's new president, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Friday appointed Socialist Party leader Mario Soares as Premier.

Soares said he would consult with union officials and with leaders of the other political parties before announcing his cabinet.

Soares has made no secret of his intention to assemble a minority government, made up of Socialists and "Independents who accept the Socialist Party platform."

Soares has said the new cabinet will exclude the Communist Party for the first time since the military overthrow of the former rightist dictatorship 26 months ago.

The new government is also expected to trim the participation of military men, who have virtually run the country since the 1974 coup. (AP)

Afars and Issas PM to resign

PARIS. — All Aref Bourham yesterday announced his intention to resign as Prime Minister of the French Red Sea territory of the Afars and Issas, paving the way for the troubled territory's independence.

His decision followed months of political and tribal tension in the capital of Djibouti, which saw him increasingly isolated both from the local population and the Paris government. A week ago, 10 people were killed in tribal clashes.

France announced last December that it was prepared to grant independence to the territory.

Aref initially opposed the French decision, then said he would accept it as long as France maintained its large naval base in Djibouti after independence. Earlier this year the Paris government said it did not intend to maintain the base. (Reuter)

Polish food-strikers face long sentences

WARSAW. — Seven workers went on trial Friday in Warsaw's High Court on charges of causing disturbances following the proposed food-price hikes in Poland three weeks ago.

The seven are from the tractor factory in Ursus, a Warsaw suburb. On June 25 they occupied a nearby railway station, stopping traffic for several hours, in protest against the food price increases announced the previous day by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

No casualties or injuries were reported from the site of the Ursus protest. But in other disturbances at Radom, 100 kms. south of Warsaw, there were two deaths and numerous injuries. Go-slows and sit-in strikes were reported from

all over the country. Three weeks ago the Government backed down on the proposed price hikes and opened the whole matter for public discussion.

The trial in Warsaw was held in camera. No Western reporters were allowed in the courtroom. They were even barred from copying from the official court agenda the names of the accused men and the charges they faced. According to families of the defendants, they were charged with sabotage, which carries penalties of five years to death. However, some of the accused may be charged with causing disturbances in production, transport and communications, which carry a minimum sentence of three years. (AP)

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23.7 People-without-partners, 8.00 p.m.

Mondays:
19.7 Selected films, 8.15 p.m.
26.7 Zabal Civilian Volunteer Evening, 8.15 p.m.

Tuesdays:
20.7 Tiyul-Ya'arot Hacarmel Pimco-Swim-Tour, 8.00 a.m.
EIOB at the Mosdon Guest, Willem Woelke, 8.00 p.m.
27.7 Film evening, 8.15 p.m.

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Monday, July 19 • Tuesday, July 20
Beersehebe, Keren, Wednesday, July 21, 8.30 p.m.
Jerusalem, Jerusalem Theatre, Tuesday, July 27, 8.30 p.m.
Tel Aviv, Habimah, 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday, July 28 • Thursday, July 29

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MIDDLE EAST SCENE

Arabs begin to blame Moscow for dissension

The current turmoil in the Arab region led a number of Arab leaders to assume last week that much of the dissension was being sparked by the Soviet Union. These leaders thought the Soviets were taking advantage of the U.S. preoccupation with the presidential elections to restore Moscow's foothold in the region by the old strategy of divide and rule.

Most outspoken about this theory are Egyptian President Anwar

The Week In Review
By Anan Safadi

adat and his Sudanese counterpart, Ja'afar Numeiry, who recently arrived a coup attempt. The plot against Numeiry, while carried out by Libya's Mu'ammer Gaddafi, was masterminded by Moscow as part of an overall Soviet offensive involving several other Arab coun-

After discussing in Alexandria the means to combat the "little tyrant" from Libya, Sadat and Numeiry flew to Riyadh yesterday for a summit conference with Saudi Arabia's King Khaled. This was, presumably, to combat Gaddafi's masters in Moscow.

Saudi Arabia was reported last week to have influenced Jordan's King Hussein to drop a Soviet missile offer which would have led to the presence of Russian "advisers" in Amman. The Saudi Arabians were also reported to have been behind the Jordanian change of government and the replacement of Premier Zaid Rifai. It was said who reportedly turned down a secure by the U.S. Ambassador to Amman, Thomas Pickering, for the revival of Jordan's Hawk missile deal with the U.S.

Lebanon, the focal point of inter-Arab conflicts, was expected to be high up on the agenda of the Riyadh summit. Saudi Arabia, which is now trying to put together a conservative Arab camp, evidently seeks to reach an accommodation with Syria over Lebanon, which would win Damascus over to its side.

The Saudi Arabians furthermore would like to see Syria reach an accommodation with its main proponent in Lebanon — the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which is aligned with the leftists.

But Saudi Arabia and Egypt both appear to suspect that the Soviets, who control most of the Lebanese trings, would prevent a rapprochement between either Syria or the PLO-leftist alliance and any Arab conservative camp.

The Soviet Union last week made clear through its mouthpieces that it was keeping its "diplomatic options" open in Lebanon despite its verbal support for the PLO-leftist camp. The indications were that Moscow maintained the right of hoisting between the PLO and Syria once the Kremlin finds it necessary to do so in order to safeguard its interests in Lebanon.

The Saudi Arabians and the Egyptians look with little hope to the U.S., whose role in Lebanon has been confined to dramatic evacuations, ironically coupled with flirtation with leftist chief Jumblatt and its PLO allies.

Lebanon's tangled web

Syria still holds key

By Christopher Parker

CAIRO.—The situation in the Lebanon after 15 months of civil war and the future of the Palestine Liberation Organization and 200,000 refugees there has brought the Middle East to a fateful crossroad. This comes in the wake of Syria's involvement in that country. Above the confused rush of Arab political manoeuvres last week it is Syria that remains the dominant factor as far as Lebanon is concerned. President Hafez Assad is determined to mould the Lebanon into the type of state that Syria wants it to be.

Whatever is talked about at Nile-side conferences in the elegant, chandeliered chambers of the unwieldy 20-nation Arab League headquarters in Cairo, Assad is calling the tune in Lebanon with his invasion force of 12,000 Syrians and almost 400 tanks.

Whatever resolutions are passed by the Arab League, including the seven-point Lebanon peace plan calling for Syrian withdrawal and the deployment of a five-state Arab peacekeeping force, the Syrian invading forces are deeply entrenched and seem set to stay there for several months.

The Arab League's peace force is proving difficult to assemble; its role is not clearly defined and is mostly talked about as a "symbolic army," scheduled to take positions in Lebanon when the guns fall silent.

Syria rather than a joint Arab peace force will remain the key power behind what happens in Lebanon in the coming weeks. What does Assad want from Lebanon?

Above all, he wants the erstwhile Switzerland of the Middle East to return to its former neutrality rather

than see the establishment there of a new Arab confrontation state against Israel in which radical PLO could pick Syria into a new war with Israel before Syria is ready for it. He does not want partition of the Lebanon into Christian and Moslem mini-states and continuing unrest and potential for war with Israel.

At the very least, he wants a Lebanon friendly towards Syria, at best, a Beirut regime subservient to Damascus. He is not interested in withdrawing the formidable Syrian invasion force before political power is transferred to a new government offering some promise of stability, under President-elect, Elias Sarkis.

A recent lull in the Syrian activity — after Assad's armoured columns had virtually begun laying siege to Beirut, the capital, and were in command of large chunks of the stricken state — was brought about by a hectic Arab states' diplomatic action. The centre of the diplomatic action was the Arab League's meetings in Cairo — and the league's seven-point peace plan, allegedly passed "unanimously."

But Syria's formal acceptance of the plan, which called tacitly for Syrian troops to be replaced by the five-nation joint peace force, has been lip service rather than enthusiastic support.

Syrian foreign minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam shuttled around Arab capitals, explaining Syria's position, while Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader moved from one Arab

capital to another almost as swiftly canvassing Arab opposition for Syria's invasion of the Lebanon — regarded by Arafat as just as great a threat to the PLO as their expulsion in bloody civil war from Jordan by King Hussein's forces in 1970/71.

Arafat fears Assad is bent on driving Palestinians out of their bases in the Lebanon.

Only one Arab state, Egypt, has a more formidable power than that of Syria's. Egypt's President Anwar Sadat is Assad's toughest Arab rival and he is bitterly at loggerheads still with Syria over Syria's formation — at first in alliance with Arafat — of the so-called "rejection front" against Egypt's separate Sinai pact signed with Israel last September.

But Arafat was so dismayed with Syria's invasion of the Lebanon that Sadat was able to mend Egypt's rift with him and turn the Syrian invasion to Egypt's political advantage.

Egypt has a new entrant with the PLO. The other day, Sadat ordered the reopening in Cairo of the "Voice of Palestine," the PLO's Egyptian radio station which opened up with a torrent of criticism of Syria's invasion and threat to Palestinian existence in the Lebanon.

But Sadat made it clear that while he will support all of Arafat's political opposition to Assad, laying on "all potentials of the Egyptian (press and radio) media" to back the PLO's propaganda war against Syria, not a single Egyptian soldier would be sent to the Lebanon. Egypt is today much too concerned with trying to mend its battered, war-shattered economy to fight other Arabs' wars. (Gemini)

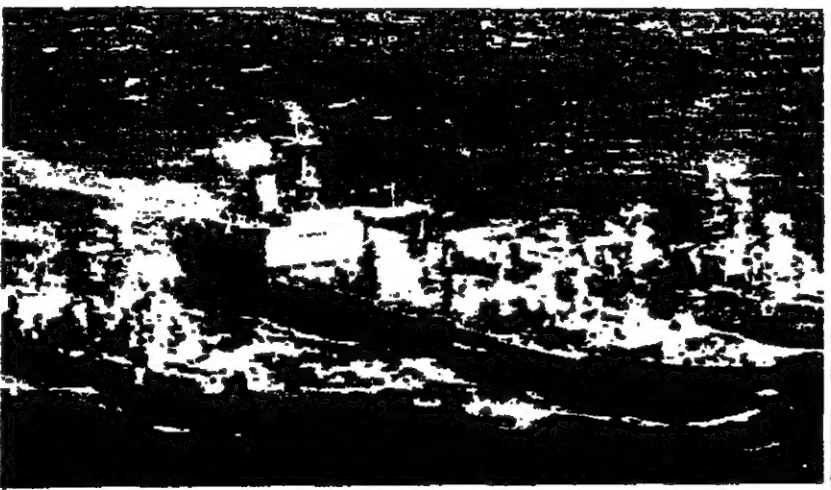
SOVIET NAVY RULES THE 'MED' WAVES

By Juliet Pearce

SAMOS, GREECE.—NATO officials, and particularly staff officers of the American Sixth Fleet, are not as serene as the summer visitors now strolling the Aegean islands' paradise east of the Mediterranean. The statistics are outspoken enough: for the 55 warships of the U.S. Navy patrolling the Mediterranean at any given time, the Soviet Navy has close on 70. True, the number of Soviet warships has dropped from the 1973 peak of 102. But the Soviet squadron packs considerable firepower and intervention capability. The Americans no longer are the masters of the "Med."

In the past few months the tendency of the Soviet squadron has been to concentrate operations on the Aegean with an ability to close the straits between Greek and Turkish islands. At the same time the Soviets have established anchorages in such distant areas as the Gulf of Hammamet near Tunisia, off the divided island of Cyprus and near the Syrian coast.

The Soviet Navy, although deprived of Egyptian facilities by President Anwar Sadat, is not dramatically short of ports: auxiliary ships are based in the Syrian port of Tartous, others are still anchored off Saloum near the Libyan-Egyptian border. In the Yugoslav Adriatic port of Tivat, two Soviet warships are stationed almost permanently while others can come for visits of up to seven days.



Soviet tanker, "Boris Chilikin," refuels two Kashin class missile destroyers in the Mediterranean. (AP wirephoto)

This spring the Russians have established a semi-permanent anchorage off Limnos and Crete and permanent buoys marked "USSR" are floating just outside Tunisian territorial waters off Hammamet.

Early in June the Russians conducted anti-aircraft and submarine exercises near Crete. At least four guided missile cruisers, including the Feliks Dzerzhinski, were involved. The manoeuvres were supervised by top Soviet brass aboard the Zhdanov, the "command and control" ship of the Soviet squadron.

Later this year the Americans expect the arrival of a new 45,000-ton Soviet aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean. There is just a small hitch however: the Montreux Convention governing the use of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits

prohibits transit by purely offensive warships such as aircraft carriers. The Russians hope to circumvent it by using different nomenclature for their latest naval acquisition.

The Convention, signed in 1936 for 20 years and automatically extended for another 20, is due to expire on July 20. No one is certain whether it can again be renewed. If not, the whole set of rules governing Turkey's control of the crucial Straits may have to be revised. The Convention stipulates that all Black Sea Powers must give eight days' notice before moving warships through the Straits. All other countries require 15 days' notice. Submarines can move only on the surface.

The main striking force of the American Sixth Fleet centres on two large aircraft carriers, the Saratoga and the America. The carriers are backed by four cruisers and 14 destroyers and fast frigates, forming the so-called "task force 60." The rest are supply and support ships as well as smaller vessels for anti-submarine warfare.

The American fleet operates mainly in the Mediterranean but has access to the Black Sea for limited periods of time.

Both the Soviet and American fleets keep close tabs on each other. Ships loaded with electronic equipment sail close to manoeuvre areas while aircraft with similar devices fly overhead.

None of this, however, is likely to deter the hundreds of thousands of vacationers and amateur mariners now spending their holiday in the area. In fact, some find cruising in the Mediterranean more exciting since the sea has become the theatre for manoeuvres of the competing naval forces. (Ofns)



Why Sudan is prone to turmoil

By Andrew Lycett

What is it about the Sudan which makes it so volatile? There must be a reason to account for three major uprising attempts in five years. That is, besides the domination passions of neighbouring Libya's Mu'ammer Gaddafi who was accused of engineering the recent coup attempt against the government of President Ja'afar Numeiry, reportedly in collusion with the Soviets.

A visit to Khartoum shows it to be one of the sleepiest — and hottest — capitals in the world. It is hard enough to summon enough energy to move to the next street because of the heat, let alone to topple a government.

But strangely the climate must have an important part to play in political happenings. The relentless beating down of the sun and the sudden dust storms which rise from the desert to cover the towns in a white shroud must take their toll.

They can cause even the placid Sudanese to wake from their sleepiness once in a while and demonstrate sudden outbursts of frenzied violence. By the same token this often means it is very simple for the government of the day to keep its head and mop up the usually uncoordinated pockets of resistance.

This frustration felt by the Sudanese is in fact building up as their country finds itself inextricably drawn into the logic of its exciting, potentially wealthy and possibly dangerous role as the granary of the Middle East and Africa astride the Arab and black African worlds.

For the Sudan's vast area of potentially arable land is coveted by Arab governments eager to find a new source of food for their populations which are likely to grow from 130 millions to 300 millions over the next 25 years.

For the last three years the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic

and Social Development has been carrying out a major feasibility study into the prospects of developing agriculture and agro-industries in the Sudan.

The fund estimates that out of 200m. arable acres, only 17m. are currently used productively.

It proposed setting up an Arab Authority for Development and Agricultural Investment to channel funds into the Sudan to tap some of this agricultural wealth. In its invitation to founders, the Authority declared it would "concentrate on execution of infrastructure projects required for the fulfilment and success of the productive projects with direct return in agriculture, animal production and agro-industries."

These projects will by 1985 lead to an increase in the Sudan of irrigated land from 3m. acres to 4.4m., of rain-fed crops from 12m. acres to 17m., and of livestock production from 41 million head to 55 million. When Arab Finance Ministers met in Rabat, Morocco, in April this year, they agreed to finance the Authority which will invest over \$5,000m. in the Sudan over the next twelve years or so.

The Authority's schemes were adopted almost word for word in

the government's new Six Year Plan (1977-83). It is said that the value of the Sudan's exports will grow by 300 per cent at 1970 prices by 1985.

Now it is not just the future of the Sudan which is tied up with the success of these developments but the future of Numeiry's regime itself. Sudanese people are feeling the inflationary pressure brought about by the interests of the international business community in what is happening in their country.

They are wondering if the whole razzamatazz of the development process is worth the trouble and the heartache, particularly as they see their leader drawn more and more into the Arab camp.

This is particularly difficult for the Southern Sudanese to stomach. They have up till now trusted Numeiry and credited his diplomacy with bringing the 17-year long civil war between the Arab North and the Negro South to a close. But they are still fearful of any undue Arab influence being brought to bear in the mainly Christian south.

They feel that the government in Khartoum is possibly beginning to sell out to Arab interests. They have already witnessed an attempt by the Arabs to try to use their financial power to influence the political and cultural heritage in return for loans and investments of Arab money.

A Sudanese management consultant, while welcoming the opportunities afforded by the Arab Authority's plans, remarked: "We must forget about any independence freedom of politics in the next 25 years. The Arab Authority's shareholders are the Arab governments. The Sudan government's holding is only 10 per cent. If it starts introducing economic policies which run counter to the Authority's wishes, this will be like declaring war on the Arab nation." (Gemini)

TRAVELLER'S NOTES

Touring Arab Capitals

By Robert D. Kaplan
Special to The Jerusalem Post

The first English-speaking person I met in Syria was a shopkeeper in the Christian quarter of Damascus. He had visited New York and Paris on several occasions and after a few minutes of conversation blurted out: "You are a Jew, right? Welcome to Syria."

He later asked how much longer I planned to travel. Concealing my plans to visit Israel, I explained that a dwindling supply of money might force me to return to the U.S. soon. He replied:

"Why? Can't you go to Israel and work in a kibbutz?"

The soldier at the Ministry of Tourism in Amman closely perused my American passport. After noting my last name, he shook his head and said: "you must go to the Ministry of Interior for your pass to cross into the West Bank."

"Why?" I asked nervously.

"Because you are Arab. Arabs must go to the Ministry of Interior for the passes."

"My name is not Arabic," I protested.

Shaking his head again, he said, "Yes it is."

Finally another official in plainclothes came over and checked the name on the passport. He laughed and told the soldier: "the name is Kaplan, not Qablaan. He is not Arab."

A few hours after landing at Cairo airport, my wife Lynette and I found ourselves in a hotel inhabited totally by Sudanese with liver problems and other ailments who came north to Egypt for the "cool" weather.

We asked if a room was available. The desk clerk said "yes," but indicated we would have to wait a few minutes.

Soon after receiving our accommodations we learned a Sudanese family had been told to leave to make room for us. We asked why that was necessary. The clerk answered:

"They are only Sudanese. How does it look if two Americans arrive

in Egypt and we have no place to put them?"

The English language "Egyptian Gazette" was full of headlines reading "New Libyan Spies Caught." In fact, a hatred of Libyans along with a fear of Communism are two things frequently expressed by Egyptians.

A hotel owner said, "I'm sorry to tell you sir that the Libyans are animals, they are not human and what's worse, their hobby is insulting people."

A taxi driver exclaimed, "America good, Egypt good, but Russia no good."

Two things caught my eye in Cairo:

● The words "Tel Aviv" have been covered by white tape in send it," he said.

the night diagram in the window of the Austrian Airlines office.

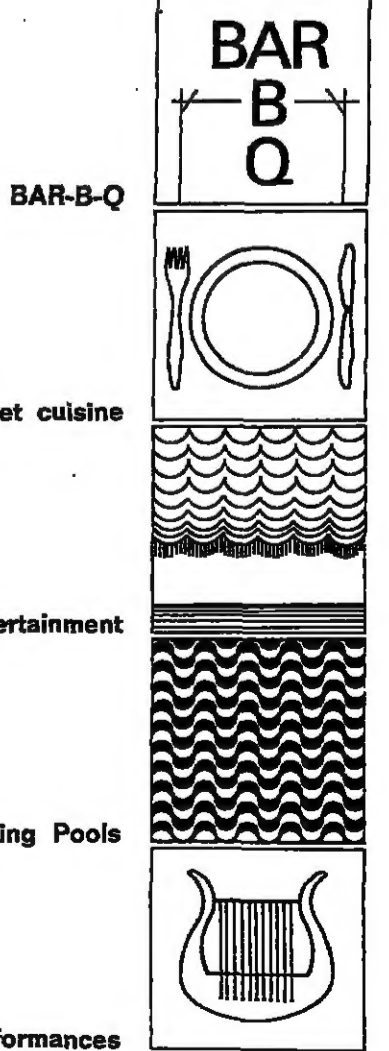
● The walls of the Jewish synagogue on Adly Pasha street are defaced with graffiti reading: "Victory in 1973."

Egyptians frequently complain about their bureaucracy. They have good reason to. It took me five hours of getting signatures to send a small package of books to a friend in Germany.

Near the end of my ordeal, an official noticed a French guide book to Cairo mosques, printed in Paris. He said it was illegal to send that kind of material out of the country.

I pleaded with him. He replied that since I was a tourist, "special arrangements" could be made. "Just give me one pound and you can be covered by white tape in send it," he said.

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WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

HADASSAH TOURS

1. Medical Centre at 8.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. Last tour on Friday at 12.15 p.m. Kennedy Building. No charge. Buses 18 and 27.

2. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. \$3 per person towards transportation. By reservation only. Tel. 416333.

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In the footsteps of the early pioneers: Anusim; Zvi Hokek; "Polyhedric Architecture": A Tribute to Sam Zacks; Mesopotamia; Archaeological Discoveries in Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem; Second Temple. At Rockefeller: Roman Mosaic Pavement from Shechem, 4th-5th cent. C.E.

Visiting hours: Israel Museum & Rockefeller: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tue. Shrine of the Book & Billy Rose Art Garden 10 a.m.-10 p.m., Israel Museum 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Rockefeller: Sun., Thur., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Israel Museum & Rockefeller: Fri., Sat., 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Tickets for Saturdays must be purchased in advance at the Museum, ticket agencies throughout the country and at major hotels in Jerusalem. Library open: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Tue., 4-6 p.m.

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TEL AVIV MUSEUM, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech, John Friedlander, etching; Neomi Smilansky, etchings 1966-1976. Graphic Hall, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: 9 Rehov Tarsat. Creative Youth.

Visiting hours: Museum, both buildings, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.); Tue., 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Fri., 10 a.m.-3 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.); Sat. 7-11 p.m. only.

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ARNON: The Marx Bros. at the Circus Mats. at 4.30; MIRON: Kid Levi in Tel Aviv; 4.45, 9.30; MORAN: Just the Two of us; 4.45, 9.30; ORAN: The Top of the World; 4.45, 9.30; MIRON: Lupo Goes to New York; 4.45, 9.30; MIRON: The Graduate Mats. at 4. The Indian Little Boy

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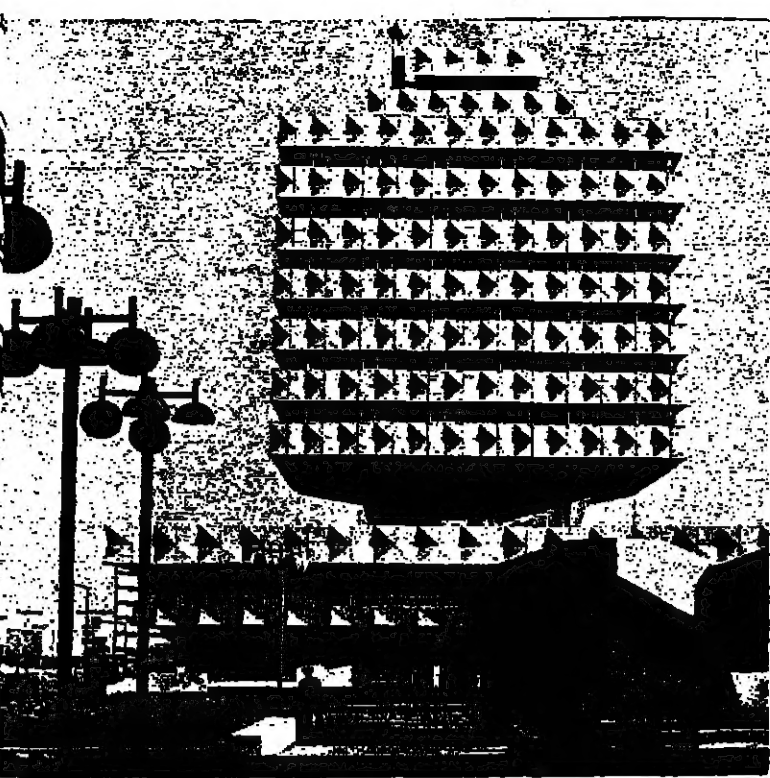
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BUSINESS & FINANCE



attractive building put up by Rubinstein & Co. in the commercial centre of Neot Bahel, Holon, contains 66 rental flats. (Avishai Reich)

Microwave cooking — the wave of the future

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Microwave cooking may dominate the kitchen of the future. Its advantage is that it sharply cuts both cooking and cleanup.

is how it works. Shortwave radio waves, like those sent by radio and television signal transmitters, enter the food. They cause the moisture molecules in the food to vibrate two and a half billion times a second. This friction results in heat.

Typical example of time economy is that of the common baked potato. In a conventional range its cooking time is about an hour, while in a microwave oven it is only about four minutes. Most actually cook much faster than that. The oven itself, because it uses microwaves, does not heat.

Microwave cooking is gaining converts by the hundreds of thousands in the U.S. In fact manufacturers cannot keep up with the demand.

The Raytheon Company, pioneer in the microwave oven field, offers models which start at about \$150 (IL1,200) and go up to \$600 (IL4,500).

The higher-priced ovens include features that overcome or lessen some of the method's shortcomings. These models have variable cooking speeds. This is highly important because food such as soups and sauces require slower cooking.

There has been some controversy about the safety of the microwave oven. Radiation from microwave ovens is different from the radiation of X-ray machines or from radioactive fallout. However, heavy leaks could heat up inner tissues of the human body and in particular, cause eye damage. Government safety standards are very high and safety features built into the ovens are deemed adequate to prevent leakage.

Some culinary purists shudder at the very concept of trying to cut down further on the cooking time of their food. If they had their way, they would even reject today's electric and gas stoves and go back to cooking on coal and wood stoves.



Rastron company, a subsidiary of Rassco, now produces "bow" prefabricated roofing. The know-how for the process was used from the Frik company of Switzerland. The "bow" roof is ideally suited for industrial buildings. One of its main advantages is that it saves about 25 per cent of the steel normally used in such construction. It is also quick to produce and easy to install. The new building, the first in Israel, is going up in the Ashdod industrial zone (S.B.S. Production)

ALL STREET WEEK

Now Jones down after best start for 3 years

NEW YORK — The stock market off to a promising start this week, but then lost its nerve and more than the 1,000 level in Dow Jones industrial average.

is closely watched indicator of market trends, up 8 points on Monday to its highest close for more than three years, was back down 93.21 by Friday's close — showing a net decline of 9.90 points for the week.

Standard and Poor's 500-stock index, 30 to 104.68, and the New York Stock Exchange composite index was down 12 at 55.94.

From Tuesday through Friday, Dow posted successive declines of 1, 7 and 4 points, and by the end of the week optimism over interest rates and inflation had given rise to new doubts about prospects for the two key aspects of the economy.

There was one consolation for investors, if not their customers. Trading volume — which had been sagging for several months — stepped up to its fastest pace since late March, averaging 23.20m. shares a day.

Investors had been encouraged the week before on the inflation outlook when the Government reported a smaller-than-expected rise in wholesale prices last month. But their optimism wavered a bit as some analysts began to suggest that the index might have done less well if not for some key declines in its unpredictable food components.

Similarly, Wall Street began the week taking a rosy view of interest-rate prospects because of recent moves by the Federal Reserve to relax its credit policy. But Thursday's weekly report from the Reserve showed a large jump in the money supply, which seemed to diminish the chances that it would continue with such an approach.

The stream of second-quarter corporate earnings reports that flowed across financial news wires during the week was mostly bright.

The over-all count of NYSE-listed issues showed 1,010 gainers and 774 losers among the 2,087 traded. New highs for the year totalled 291, against 23 new lows.

The American Stock Exchange Market Value Index eased 35 to 106.02.

The Associated Press 60-stock average was down 2 at 319.5. (AP)

Rental scheme allows young couples to save for flats

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Under a new housing scheme young couples may gain an extra five years in which to save towards buying their own flat. During that time they may rent three-room flats for IL500 a month without losing their right to government assistance in the purchase of a flat.

On a press tour of Givat Haprahim — a complex of 80 new flats in Holon, built by the Rubinstein Group for rental to young couples — Aharon Rubinstein explained that the company has invested a total of IL40m. in building flats for rental. So far 250 flats have been built in various locations in the centre of the country.

At the Givat Haprahim project, in which IL10m. was invested, the land was provided by the Holon municipality. The Ministry of Housing subsidized part of the investment by granting loans on easy terms.

"I don't think every young couple in Israel has to be a homeowner, partially at public expense," said Aris Arnon, who has been the driving force behind building for rental in this country. It is not true of course, to say that the rental scheme eliminates all public subsidy. Eventually, the young couples will buy flats and receive government loans. Even the rental project, although put up through free enterprise, are indirectly subsidized through easy loans and the grant of public land, he admitted.

Real Estate World Congress

At the recent 27th World Congress of the International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI) held in San Francisco and attended by 1,500 realtors from 35 countries, David Blumberg, managing director of Anglo-Saxon Real Estate Ltd., was appointed vice-president of the industrial building section. The Israeli realtor Baruch Kainer is an ex-officio Vice-President because of his presidency of the local FIABCI chapter.

FIABCI, founded in 1951 and headquartered in Paris, holds a world congress in a different country every year.

In a keynote address Carla A. Hill, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the only woman in President Ford's cabinet, told the delegates that "Governments must have access to the counsel of professionals in every field." She said that at the recent Habitat conference the U.S. emphasis was on the need for governments to recognize the vast talent in the private sector, including the real estate profession. After the San Francisco conference Mr. David Blumberg was one of the guests of honour and keynote speakers at the convention of the U.S. Society of Industrial Realtors and Developers in Philadelphia. On his return to Israel Mr. Blumberg reported that there is keen interest among realtors about investment possibilities in Israel, particularly the development of industrial parks for leasing.

15 months' record

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Rassco building company is about to finish construction of a 125-unit housing project. The general manager of the company Yigal Weinstein said the completion of the project in 15 months marked a new record. The project is located in Tel Aviv, next to the Lydda Road.

By ERNE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

CARPET MENDER Mazal Mizrahi is one businesswoman who has solved the dual problem of high rent and good location. Her business card gives her address as: 3 Rehov Ben Yehuda, opposite the Sansour Building, Jerusalem. But she does not own a shop at that number.

She sits in front of the show window of the Stock & Co. fashion shop at No. 3. With her low stool and the small wooden pushcart containing the carpets she is about to mend, Mrs. Mizrahi occupies about one square metre of the public sidewalk. She has been making her living this way for over 20 years.

Every morning at 9.30, Mrs. Mizrahi, now in her sixties, sets out from her three-room flat in the picturesque Zichron Moshe quarter of Jerusalem for her "business address." On her pushcart she takes along enough work to occupy her till 1 p.m., when she "closes up shop."

Most of her work consists of re-weaving the binding around the edges of carpets. But she also expertly repairs damaged spots on carpets, even if they are in the middle of an intricate pattern.

She learned the art of carpet making in her father's house in Persia. The family carried on the business after coming here 50 years ago.

After marrying at an early age, Mazal Mizrahi kept busy bringing up her ten children in her one-room flat in the Bukharian quarter. She lost one boy in childhood, but the other children grew up to become teachers, electricians, school principals, kibbutz members and housewives. Her husband Nehemia also

Beating the high cost of business rents

The shop on Main St.



Mazal Mizrahi intent on her work on Jerusalem's Rehov Ben Yehuda. (Eliahu Harati)

knew carpet weaving, but made a living as a real estate broker. In 1954 Nehemia fell sick and since then has been an invalid. To help support the family, Mazal started her business on Rehov Ben Yehuda, at first in front of a shop whose owner gave her trouble for

the two years she stayed. Then she "moved" to Stocks. "The Stocks are wonderful people; they have always been good to me."

Squaring her activities with the city inspectors and the police was another matter. It took six years of struggle and a use of "connections" till she finally secured a work permit from the municipality. "Do you want me to beg or to go on social welfare?" she asked former Mayor Mordechai Ish-Shalom. "So he finally gave orders to issue me with a permit," Mrs. Mizrahi recalled.

"I like my work. I'm with people all the time, I hear a little gossip, it's better than washing floors." She admits that the main purpose of her sitting on the sidewalk of the busiest street in the Capital is for the purpose of advertising. A sign on top of the carpets on her cart says, "Expert mending and cleaning of carpets" and potential clients stopping to talk to Mrs. Mizrahi receive her business card, which gives her home address and telephone number.

Mrs. Mizrahi cleans her customers' carpets on the stone floor of the yard outside her ground floor flat. Living now with her husband and one unmarried son, she works partly "so that I can buy things for my grandchildren and great-grandchildren. But I also like being independent," she adds matter-of-factly.

Mazal Mizrahi has become a Ben Yehuda landmark, and many friends and customers stop to chat as they pass by. There are those who criticize the city for allowing her to take up precious space on the street's narrow sidewalk. The city, however, has not allowed her case to set a precedent, except for the veteran bootblack who sits not far from her.

Africa-Israel Investments Ltd.: 42 years of building

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

As Africa-Israel Investments Ltd. enters its fifth decade of activity the company is intent on maintaining its position as one of Israel's leading real estate developers.

The company was founded in 1934 by a group of South African businessmen under the name of Africa-Palestine Investments Ltd. In its early days it concentrated on the purchase of land for Jewish settlement. The South African founders tried to implement their philosophy, which combined sound business practices with their Zionist aspirations.

Africa-Israel numbers over 1,000 South African shareholders as well as many Israelis. It is the only South African enterprise listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. In recent years Bank Leumi, the country's largest bank, has assumed a controlling interest in the company.

Among its many activities the company has concentrated on the creation of model real estate developments. Perhaps the best known of these is Savoyon, Tel Aviv's garden suburb. It consists of a fully developed community of private homes on an area of close to 3,000 dunams.

A shopping centre and a private beach on the lake front.

Close to the hotel is the Tiberias Hot Springs Centre, which has thermal pools, private baths and medically supervised treatment rooms for rheumatic ailments. Planned for the future is a rheumatology out-patient clinic which will also carry on research into advanced diagnostic and therapeutic techniques for the treatment of rheumatic diseases. Joining Africa-Israel in this ambitious development is the Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft of Frankfurt, West Germany's fourth largest bank, which will be a 50 per cent partner.

A major contribution by Africa-Israel to Israel's industrial progress is the Kiryat Weizmann Industrial Park in Rehovot. It was built in cooperation with the Weizmann Institute of Science and a group of investors from Toronto, who own 30 per cent of the project. The Park offers space to science-based industries which will have the use of all the Institute's scientific facilities as well as the benefit of consulting services by its scientific staff. The 70,000 sq.ft. of floor space has either been leased or sold.

The company is now beginning to show profits. Only recently its board decided on an expansion programme which will add almost 40

per cent to the present floor space. Mr. Selbat, who is Chairman of the Board of the Industrial Park said that over 1,500 people are employed in its various industrial units. Many of the workers are college graduates or possess a high level of technical training.

Another major project by Africa-Israel is a shopping centre in Ramat Aviv with parking facilities for 1,400 cars, and a fully air-conditioned mall, the first of its type in Israel. Restrictions on commercial building in the past two years have held back the start of the project.

Future plans call for a total of IL50m. of development work on properties owned by the company. Another IL16m. is planned for other specialized projects. Although Africa-Israel is a public company with shares listed on the stock exchange, it has not turned to the public for additional sources of capital. The reserve of land accumulated by the company stems totally from its own capital and from profits.

Holding land for a long time occasionally creates unexpected problems, such as keeping off squatters. In one case the management discovered that Arabs and their flock of sheep had moved in on some very valuable property in Tel Aviv, calling it their own. In another case a cat was opened on the company's land.

Gerald Selbat told The Post that he geared his thinking and planning towards a recessionary economy. In this spite of the fact that over the last five years the company has paid a steady 13 per cent cash dividend plus 33 and 30 per cent bonus shares in two years.

120 flats for members of saving scheme

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shikun U'Pitush has recently embarked on a programme of constructing 120 apartments in Ramat Aviv B. The investment involved is IL37m. The apartments are intended for individuals who participated in the company's "Savings for a Home Programme 1969."

Four-room apartments will be built in two 15-storey buildings. The apartments will have an area of 114 sq.m. Prices are set on the basis of a special contract approved by the Housing Ministry.

The concept of the savings scheme was to assure the saver a stable price for the land, while his money enjoyed linkage and other benefits generally associated with savings schemes. The prospective buyers were chosen by lottery.

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Clara and Abraham Sarlouis

regret that they are obliged to postpone the reception arranged for July 18, 1976, in Jerusalem.

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Carter's candidacy

JIMMY CARTER'S election as the presidential nominee of the Democratic Party of the United States was as much a foregone conclusion during the past few weeks as it was a wild improbability only several months ago. The political pundits who were unanimous in their "Jimmy who?" verdict at the outset of the primary campaign, proved equally wrong in predicting that the Democratic Convention would be a wide open no-holds-barred event reminiscent of 1968 and 1972, while the renomination of President Ford for his first full term would be an expression of dull unanimity at the Republican Convention next month.

No less impressive than Carter's inexorable drive for the nomination was the fact that when it was finally won, it came as a demonstrative act of party unity. This has been in sharp contrast with the divisiveness of the previous two Democratic conventions. The drive for party unity above all was also evinced in Carter's choice of mid-Western liberal Walter Mondale for his running partner.

Carter has won the nomination and not the presidency as yet. If one is to believe the public opinion polls, however, Carter will win in a landslide over either of the leading Republican candidates, President Ford or Ronald Reagan. Although prognostications by such early polls have been known to be upset by the final results in the past, the fact that the Democratic Party, which has been the majority party in the U.S. since the beginning of this century, is united while the Republicans are in disarray would seem to point in the same direction as the polls.

The most obvious question is what sort of president Carter will make if elected. The answer is that no one knows or can know, and America and the world will simply have to wait and see. American popular politics are the height of cynical pragmatism when it comes to the matter of issues and of policy promises. Not only are campaign oratory and promises meaningless, but the supposedly more solid evidence of personal background of the candidates is often just as misleading.

Who would have prophesied that that arch anti-Communist, Richard Nixon, would be the first American president to adopt a policy of détente towards the Soviet Union and to initiate friendly relations with "Red" China? Or that Texan conservative Lyndon Johnson would father the Great Society?

Earlier in the campaign, sectors of the American Jewish leadership were alternatively apprehensive of Carter and cool to his candidacy because of his demonstrative profession of fundamentalist Baptism. It would seem, however, that such fears will prove as groundless as the ones voiced in 1960 in regard to the late President Kennedy's Catholicism.

It is difficult to predict what role Carter's religious beliefs and personal devoutness will play on his performance of the office of the presidency, if elected. Israel, however, whose relations with the U.S. are based largely on emotional and moral grounds, can have little to fear from a presidential candidate who has consistently stressed the importance of morality and of principle in politics, and who derives his concepts of morality from the Biblical scriptures.

Dangerous favouritism

THE CABINET is expected today to consider a proposal by the Finance Minister to table a bill in the Knesset for the purpose of enabling the failing Maritime Fruit Company to redeem its war loan bonds long before their redemption date.

Unless the bill, which is to be submitted to the Knesset for forced-passage approval this week, is expressly tailored only for the M.F.C., which would be a blatant act of favouritism, it will set a precedent for similar early redemption for other holders of war loan bonds. Given the unavoidable effect of such a step on increasing inflationary pressures, one can only counsel the Government, and the Knesset, to refrain from this mistake while there is still time.

The Government owes the M.F.C. and its owners nothing. The company's troubles are a direct result of the risky speculation by its Israeli managers and part-owners, Messrs. Meridor and Brenner. They gambled on a runaway demand for oil tankers before and immediately after the Yom Kippur War. Instead, the Arab oil embargo and the OPEC oil price rise triggered the worst economic slump in recent decades, and a concomitant drop in the demand for oil tankers. The tens of millions in potential profits which the M.F.C. owners envisioned turned into equally large debts, which they are now trying to saddle on Israel's Treasury.

The Finance Minister is understood to have considered the grant of a Government guarantee for bank loans to the company, but this solution was dropped when it was discovered that the company had no free assets with which to back such loans. That led to the war bonds exemption proposal.

The seeming Treasury largesse to a private company in these times of belt-tightening can be explained to some extent as an economic version of the Alignment-Herut collusion in the Bader-Ofar party financing bill of 1973. Mr. Meridor is a leading Herut member, and the Likud bloc, which normally could be counted on to blast such a bill, has been conspicuously silent.

It is not yet too late for both the Labour Government and the Likud opposition to have a change of heart and teach economic speculators, even if they are prominent in Israel's politics and economy, that one speculates out of one's own pocket, not out of the public purse.

WE HAVE LIVED one of the strangest years in the history of Zionism. For over half a century its dominant theme was introspective, visionary, analytical. Zionism had been obsessed with ideas. It could hardly bear to live a single day without attempting some meticulous definition of itself. It was always looking away from the present: to the past in search of origins, to the future in search of destination.

Then came the years of tragedy and triumph. First — the sudden need to come to terms with the agony of disaster. Many things in Jewish history are too terrible to be believed; but nothing in Jewish history is too terrible to have happened.

Then with Israel's birth came a spectacular enlargement in the field of action. All of a sudden our hands were full of work. The very air vibrated with the tumult of creation. Zionism would henceforth be vindicated not in polemics and criticism, but in the busy spectacle of daily achievement. Zionism lost its reflective demeanour. It had more urgent things to do than to argue about itself. "You wish to know who we are, and what we are," it seemed to say — "do not ask us what we think, look at what we do."

IN TERMS OF practical achievement, the grave predicament of Israel today is in its dialogue within the Jewish world. Let us be very frank about this.

Israel is engaged anew in the defence of its centrality, its primacy, its validity, as the major theme of Jewish history. These claims can only be vindicated if Israeli society fulfils certain conditions in its impact on the Jewish world. Israel must be magnetic, convincing, and resonant. If it were to lose magnetism, resonance, or conviction it would compromise its Jewish nature and write for Zionism an epitaph of frustration. Similarly, the Diaspora Jewish influence on Israel must be central and massive. It cannot be subsidiary or marginal.

Is there no loss whatever of magnetism, conviction, or resonance? Is all well with the Jewish condition? Is the Jewish influence on Israel not in danger of becoming subsidiary and marginal? I do not know whether to envy or to pity those who give a complacent answer.

One of our difficulties is that Zionism promised very much. It may now be the victim of its own ambition.

What did Zionism not promise? It promised to give a reply to anti-Semitism. It promised to stop assimilation. It promised to redeem Jews from exile and homelessness. It promised greater security. It promised to normalize the Jewish condition within the universal family. It promised, in the highest flight of its ambition, to create a spiritual and cultural centre for Jews across

Diaspora Jewry's thunderous silence

Israel's peril today lies in its demographic drought — and the response of Diaspora Jewry is a thunderous silence. Never has Zionism faced a sharper challenge to the authenticity of its own rhetoric. Below are excerpts from the speech delivered last week by ABBA EBAN at the Jewish Agency Assembly in Jerusalem.

the world. It even promised, in the mouth of some of its leaders, to make a communication of freedom, light, and justice to all mankind.

We have not frustrated all these ambitious hopes. We have restored our nation's identity. We have created new resources of pride. We have set up a sanctuary within which our particular Jewish ethos can come to expression. We have rescued Jewish history from provincialism and caused it to flow again into the main stream of human culture.

We have given Jews a renewed sense of their collective creativity. We have transformed and fertilized our landscapes. We have made our own communication to the world about democracy, social originality, intellectual dynamism. Above all else, we have fulfilled our human vocation: the redemption of hundreds of thousands of our kinsmen from a destiny of disaster, humiliation, sterility, and death.

THIS IS a great and noble adventure. For that we reason we can afford a critical look at some marks of interrogation.

Is Israel central in Jewish life? We can only be as central as Diaspora Jews decide we should be. One thing is certain. Either Israel is the centre — or Jewish life has no centrality at all. I do not believe in the theories of Babylon or Pumbedita. It is only as a people in its land, in its tongue, on its soil — that the Jewish people can hear what it has to hear, say what it has to say, do what it has to do. Only here can the Jew face mankind in his own authentic image, and not as a marginal note in the story of other societies.

Are we the cultural centre of World Jewry? We are not. Not yet at any rate. Our cultural expression has not achieved the kind of power that would enable it to dominate the thought and emotion of Jews across the world.

There is also the problem of communication. The Jewish legacy in every age is predominantly a literary heritage. Until the Hebrew language movement secured greater

victories, we lack the transmission belt for the communication of our values.

At the same time, most of the large extant Jewish communities have achieved an intellectual power, a wealth of scientific and technological skills in management, production, and social creativity which were inconceivable in the days when the Zionist classics were formulated. There is nothing that Herzl, Pinsker, or Hesse could have known about a phenomenon like American Jewry.

Our problem now is how to transmit to Israel a reasonable proportion of the intellectual power available in the Diaspora. In the Zionist texts it was the other way around. There should now be less condescension and more equality in our attitude, each to the other. Diaspora Jews should acknowledge that Israel Jews exceed them in inner harmony and in the totality of our involvement in the Jewish faith. Israel should acknowledge that Diaspora Jews have a greater concentration of material, scientific, and intellectual resources than those that we have yet managed to assemble here. Our dialogue needs a common humility.

IN THE JEWISH dialogue, truth demands a special act of confrontation. For the first time, Diaspora Jewry is not giving to Israel that of which Israel stands in acute need. When our urgent need was political support, it was forthcoming. When our greatest need was economic nourishment it was there. Today the paths and the peril of Israel lie in our demographic drought. This is our greatest need. Diaspora Jewry is not meeting it. We hear a thunderous silence all around. We confront the tragic and chronic adhesiveness of Jews to Diaspora: not only to the allurements of freedom and vitality, but even to volcanic diasporas. Jews do not willingly leave the edge of the volcano.

This is the central theme for Diaspora Jews: We ask them to ex-

plore, not to seek the explanation in our social imperfection. Israel has its defects — and we have no lack of friendly advisers to point out exactly what they are. But they are not relevant in this context. Most of these weaknesses exist because Jews do not immigrate to Israel. Diaspora Jews cannot create our weakness by their own calculated absence — and then invoke those weaknesses as the reason for not coming to correct them.

Zionism has never faced a sharper challenge to the authenticity of its rhetoric. Demonstrations of Jewish solidarity are at a new height of fervour. We were moved by their demonstrations — 20,000 in London, 100,000 in Paris. Yet I must confess to an ambivalent feeling. Are these demonstrative acts a prelude to concrete involvement — or a substitute for it? Is there not a danger that the might develop a series of techniques and instrumentalities whereby identification with Israel might be given its easiest and least compelling expression? How should we rejoice when two European communities of one million Jews can draw 120,000 people into the streets in a single day — and cannot give us 2,000 immigrants in the 365 days of a single year?

NEXT TO IMMIGRATION our sharpest cause for concern lies in the economic field. It is conventional to believe that in the economic realm, Jewish solidarity finds its most effective expression. I understand that we are not likely to win too many medals in the Olympic games; I therefore exercised my imagination in recent hours to try to find out what it is that Israel is better at than anybody else.

According to the United Nations Yearbook, we are better than all other peoples at living long; we have the highest life expectancy. This is quite surprising in view of our climate, our politics, and our telephone system. We are certainly better than anybody else in understanding the nature of international terrorism and in combating it. According to the news from

Hong Kong, we even have a beautiful girl in the world.

But there is another world. A publication called "The Economist" tells us that Israel has a world record in its balance of payments — and not in terms of per capita income, but in absolute terms.

WHAT IS THE contribution of Jewry to a solution of these problems? The entire contribution of world Jewry does not amount to more than 3 per cent of Israel's budget of IL33 billion.

We used to lecture the international agencies about the advanced countries. We made available at least 1 per cent of our GNP to the developing countries. World Jewry does not make available to Israel 1 per cent of its annual gross national product.

The absolute figures which indicate the elevation of the Jewish financial effort are misleading. The point of reference is not how we compare with past ages; but how the effort relates to the dimensions of Israel's needs today.

There were times in the 1950s when the UJA and the Keren Hayesod, with their \$50-60 million were providing a great portion of Israel's total foreign currency needs. Now, the issue is how to define the criterion by which targets are set. This brings me to certain conclusions.

First: the economic problem is objectively beyond the capacity of Israel society to bear. There is no way in which it can be supported by our three million shoulders, even with supplementary Jewish aid.

There must first be an act of proclamation — to the effect that Israel's economic salvation does not lie on the shoulders of three million Jews, but on those of the 13 million Jews of the free world.

Then there must be an act of commitment. In 1951, when it was evident that Israel's problems surpassed even the maximal deployment of our own national energies, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion brought Jewish leaders to Jerusalem with a plea to revolutionize their techniques and their targets. In 1956, Prime Minister Eshkol, in collaboration with the Jewish Agency, convened the Investment Conference, endeavouring not only to mobilize Jews for gifts and general loans, but also to try to attract something of the managerial and technological skills which have enabled Jewish communities to fertilize and enrich the societies of the West.

In 1976 there is need for a new act of commitment in which the first problem is defined in larger terms and placed on the collective shoulders of the Jewish world. For in the final account we are partners in the noble mystery of Jewish persistence.

READERS' LETTERS

ELECTIONS AND AMERICAN JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Dr. Arthur Hertzberg's proposal, put forward during the American-Israel "Dialogue" at the Van Leer Institute, recommending the establishment of a supra-national executive body which would represent Jews from all over the world and would have something to say about Israel's policy is certainly worthy of consideration. But I believe it is no accident that the distinguished Rabbi alluded to the proposed institution as "the Jewish House of Lords," for Lords are neither elected, nor do they represent anyone but themselves.

Dr. Hertzberg and all the other members of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, who are known in the press as the American Jewish leadership, were not elected by American Jewry, but by small, exclusive organizations which represent a very small segment of American Jewry. I am sure that, for example, of the 200,000 Jews organiz-

ed by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry (of whose Executive Committee I am a member) to demonstrate in the streets of New York on Solidarity Day last May, few are familiar with Dr. Hertzberg's name. And I am certain that, if they knew of his statement at the Dialogue to the effect that, if the Samaria settlements would destroy Jewish efforts to influence America's Middle East policy, they would not vote for him. For in view of the adamant American opposition to any settlement outside the 1949-67 borders, he is in Samaria, the Jordan Valley or even East Jerusalem, such a statement is an insult to the intelligence of anyone who can pull a lever in a voting booth.

It is time for the American Jewish leaders to stop playing musical chairs with the leadership and subject themselves to the primary test, if democratic procedures: general elections.

DAVID BAR-ILAN
Haifa (New York).

SUSPENDED DEATH PENALTY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — It seems doubtful to me that frequent use of the death penalty for terrorists would be advantageous to Israel. As a deterrent to the idea of blackmail for the purpose of freeing terrorists, I suggest the introduction of the principle of systematic death penalty for crimes of terrorism or complexity; application of this penalty would be automatically suspended by the judge but put into effect by the government's decree, if and when hostages were taken or murdered. This would put terrorists in a position of indirectly killing the very people they wish to free.

Jerusalem. G. GACHNOCHT

NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — As a professional hospital administrator, I would like to point out that no national health plan can effectively be implemented without a significant degree of absorbing existing systems and building on them. The sick funds have provided unparalleled accessibility to the health care system, and have emphasized the medically and economically sound practice of ambulatory and preventive care.

The correct approach must involve an overhaul, not the elimination, of the sick funds, especially in the area of patient preference, physician incentives, and standardized and enforceable government regulation.

LEONARD THALER
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THE CASE OF EDUARDO BLEYER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In her letter, "Disappearance in Uruguay" (June 20), Mrs. Irena Bleyer-Levinhoff says that she "appealed to many organizations and personalities in Israel, including the Ambassador of Uruguay in Jerusalem" in order to enquire about the presumed disappearance of her father, Eduardo Bleyer, which, she claims, occurred in Uruguay in October 1975 — but to no avail.

This lady did indeed come to see me, but not only to enquire about her father's whereabouts; she also made a political statement couched in terms which were disparaging of the Uruguayan authorities, with the support of about 20 youngsters who shouted slogans and displayed injurious placards in front of this mission. The purpose of all this was obviously to make propaganda against the Uruguayan Government and not to seek information.

Nonetheless, the lady's statement was transmitted to my Government, but as I told her at the time, the concepts and wording of her letters were not conducive to securing a reply.
ALEJANDRO BOVIRA
Ambassador of Uruguay
Jerusalem.

WOMEN EMISSARIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Your article, "Do we really need aliyah emissaries?" (June 24) was interesting, but misses a very important point, namely shikhot. With the women's rights movements in the forefront of all political activity, it seems ludicrous that the Jewish Agency chooses to ignore the potential of women as their representatives among Jewish youth throughout the world.

LESLEY COLE
Sherman Oaks, California

THE JOB OF ALIYA EMISSARY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The recent articles on aliyah emissaries by Moshe Kohn coupled with reports in The Jerusalem Post on the Knesset debate has tempted me to write and bring to the attention of the public certain aspects regarding the job of an aliyah emissary.

I approve the idea of Knesset member, Genda Cohen, to establish a special institute for the training of shikhot; however, I find her remarks about aliyah emissaries "mixing only with plutocrats and heads of states at cocktail parties" extremely offensive. I have been an emissary in England for a year and have only been invited to one cocktail party. Although Mrs. Cohen is a Member of Parliament and I am a shikhot we are both working for the State of Israel and I wonder how many cocktail parties she has attended in the last year.

I also wonder how many Knesset Members who frequently travel abroad make a point of writing to the aliyah emissaries letting them know of their arrival and offering to meet groups and speak on aliyah.

There are many points in Moshe Kohn's articles which are relevant to the problem but basically he falls into one large trap. This is to base his assessment on America. Obviously I realize that the largest numbers of Jews live in America and are, potentially, our greatest resource. However, there are other countries in the world that have Jews and where the emissaries work on a completely different system since each country has its own idiosyncrasies and its own special conditions.

Mr. Kohn forgets one extremely necessary and vital job of the shikhot

and this refers to the people who apply for aliyah but are actively discouraged. Many people who apply to our office for visas to emigrate to Israel are trying to run away, either from debts, or the police or have long mental or criminal backgrounds and if these people were not discouraged or even prevented by the Aliyah Department from getting an immigrant visa, it would result in grave problems for the State of Israel.

Further it is not our policy to work on the basis of numbers because if it were, I believe we could double aliyah from Britain in a very short space of time. I do not see the point of sending people when, after assessment of their chances by us, our head office in Jerusalem and the offices of the British Zionist Federation, it is felt that their chances of successfully integrating into Israel are slight, and we make this known to them.

I personally believe that the best way to promote aliyah is to give truthful information and efficient service to the small numbers that are going, so that they will write back to their friends and tell them that it is not as bad as they thought it would be, which will, in the long run, help others to take the same step. As long as we have immigrants arriving in Israel and writing back to their friends, complaint after complaint about the bureaucracy they encounter, etc., aliyah will never increase, whether we have emissaries abroad or not, and whatever their number is.

MAURICE SINGER
Shikhot
London Aliyah Department
World Zionist Organization
London.

ZIONIST COUNCIL IN ISRAEL INFORMATION CENTRE

20 Tammuz Memorial Assembly

for
Theodor Herzl
will be held on Mount Herzl, Jerusalem at 7.00 p.m. on July 18, 1976 (20 Tammuz 5736)

in the presence of
The President of Israel, Prof. Ephraim Katzir
Addresses: Aharon Yadlin, Minister of Education and Culture
Charlotte Jacobson, Chairman of the Zionist Executive, U.S.A.
Opening Remarks: Arye Zimuki, Chairman, Zionist Council in Israel.

Choirs: Army Rabbinate Choir
Zadikov Choir, Conductor Laso Routh
Readings: Gideon Lev-Ari
The gates will be closed at 6.45 p.m.
Singer: Michal Tal

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